密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday January 11th 1919

An Object Lesson For China

By T. R. Jernigan

Japan's Control of China's Means of Communications

By Hollington K. Tong

The Philippine National Bank

By H. Parker Willis

NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1—cent (U. S.) stamp on this notice, and send to any American postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

No Wrapping-No Address

A. S. BURLESON,
U. S. Postmaster General.

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. VII No. 6

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

07-213

Ten Years' Trade With China

[Prepared by the Far Eastern Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce]

THE factors affecting trade with China are so many and so diverse that any consideration of trade statistics would be incomplete without a thorough knowledge of them. These factors may be briefly stated as the price of silver, ship tonnage and freight rates, high prices of foreign articles, internal dissensions, and floods.

In a capital-importing country like China the purchasing power of the people is directly dependent upon the amount of money received from foreign sources, either in exchange for products or as remittances from relatives abroad. As practically all of China's customers are on a gold basis, the relative price of silver in terms of foreign gold money amounts to practically the relative purchasing power which the Chinese people exert.

The equivalent of the haikwan tael, the unit in which the customs revenues and all other values are stated in United States gold, from 1908 to 1917 was as follows:

Years	Value of Haikwan tael	Years	Value of Haikwan tael
1908	$0.65	1913	$0.73
1909	.63	1914	.67
1910	.66	1915	.62
1911	.65	1916	.78
1912	.74	1917	1.03

This means that the Mexican silver dollar, or a "shoe" of silver (silver melted into the form of a shoe for convenience in transportation), or any other medium of exchange used in China, has increased in value more than 35 per cent in 10 years and this increase has taken place practically since 1915. The persons holding silver in 1917 were able to buy just 35 per cent more goods from a foreign country on a gold basis than they were with the same amount of silver in 1918. The value of Chinese products in terms of gold money has been correspondingly decreased.

In normal times the rise of silver would be expected to stimulate imports and depress exports, but in the past two years the chief effect of the rise in exchange has been the tightening of the money market, due to the great temptation offered to buy gold at favorable rates, thereby stripping the Chinese silver markets of currency. Moreover, the Chinese emigrants abroad, upon whose remittances a large number of their relatives at home depend, have been loath to send money at so great a loss in exchange and have likewise refrained from ordering their usual quantities of home-produced articles, and in this way the rise in silver has also acted adversely upon the purchasing power of the people in China.

The constantly decreasing tonnage available for any other than war trade and the resulting increase in freight rates has caused China to look to its own resources for raw materials and to sources close to home for manufactured articles.

Continued high prices of foreign articles which the Chinese were accustomed to import has in a great many instances forced the Chinese to substitute a home product for an imported one. Thus, the increased use of vegetable oil as a fuel oil to replace kerosene. Yet, where such substitution is impossible, as in the case of cotton goods, despite enormous increases in the price of such goods, the Chinese demand has remained consistent. The amount of cotton goods purchased in 1917 was more than $22,000,000 over that of 1916, thus proving that Chinese foreign trade is a hardy and rapid growth able to adapt itself to very unpromising circumstances.

China is a land of distances, even more so than America, with only a small area covered by railroads, and the great amount of inland commerce is carried on by boat and caravan. In troublesome times, such as the past 10 years, small groups of bandits or revolutionary leaders are able to greatly increase the risk of carrying on trade by serious and arbitrary restrictions, and sometimes by robbery and death. In some districts this has had the effect of stopping trade altogether for a number of months. China is also periodically visited by great floods which not only render the rivers unnavigable but ruin crops and consequently destroy wealth and purchasing power.

Bearing in mind the numerous factors affecting China's trade in the past 10 years the following table showing the proportion of China's foreign trade enjoyed by the United States during this time—as published in the second annual report of the proceedings of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, for the period ending April 1, 1918—presents an interesting comparison. (The original statistics in haikwan taels are given, as of more value for comparative purposes than if converted into gold at a different rate of exchange for each year.)

Years	Total	Imports from United States	Per cent of United States imports
	Haikwan taels	*Haikwan taels*	
1908	395,000,000	42,000,000	10.4
1909	418,000,000	33,000,000	7.7
1910	463,000,000	24,000,000	5.3
1911	472,000,000	40,000,000	8.7
1912	473,000,000	36,000,000	7.6
1913	570,000,000	35,000,000	6.2
1914	569,000,000	41,000,000	7.2
1915	455,000,000	36,000,000	8.2
1916	516,000,000	52,000,000	10.4
1917	549,000,000	61,000,000	11.1

Years	Total exports	Exports to United States	Per cent of United Stated exports
	Haikwan taels	*Haikwan taels*	
1908	276,000,000	23,000,000	8.3
1909	339,000,000	33,000,000	9.5
1910	381,000,000	31,000,000	8.5
1911	377,000,000	34,000,000	9.0
1912	370,000,000	35,000,000	9.5
1913	403,000,000	38,000,000	9.3
1914	357,000,000	41,000,000	11.3
1915	420,000,000	61,000,000	14.5
1916	482,000,000	70,000,000	14.9
1917	463,000,000	95,000,000	20.5

The imports have increased 40 per cent in 10 years (from 395,000,000 taels in 1908 to 549,000,000 taels in 1917), while the exports have increased 70 per cent (from 276,000,000 taels in 1908 to 463,000,000 taels in 1917). The unfavorable balance of trade has decreased from 119,000,000 taels in 1908 to 86,000,000 in 1917.

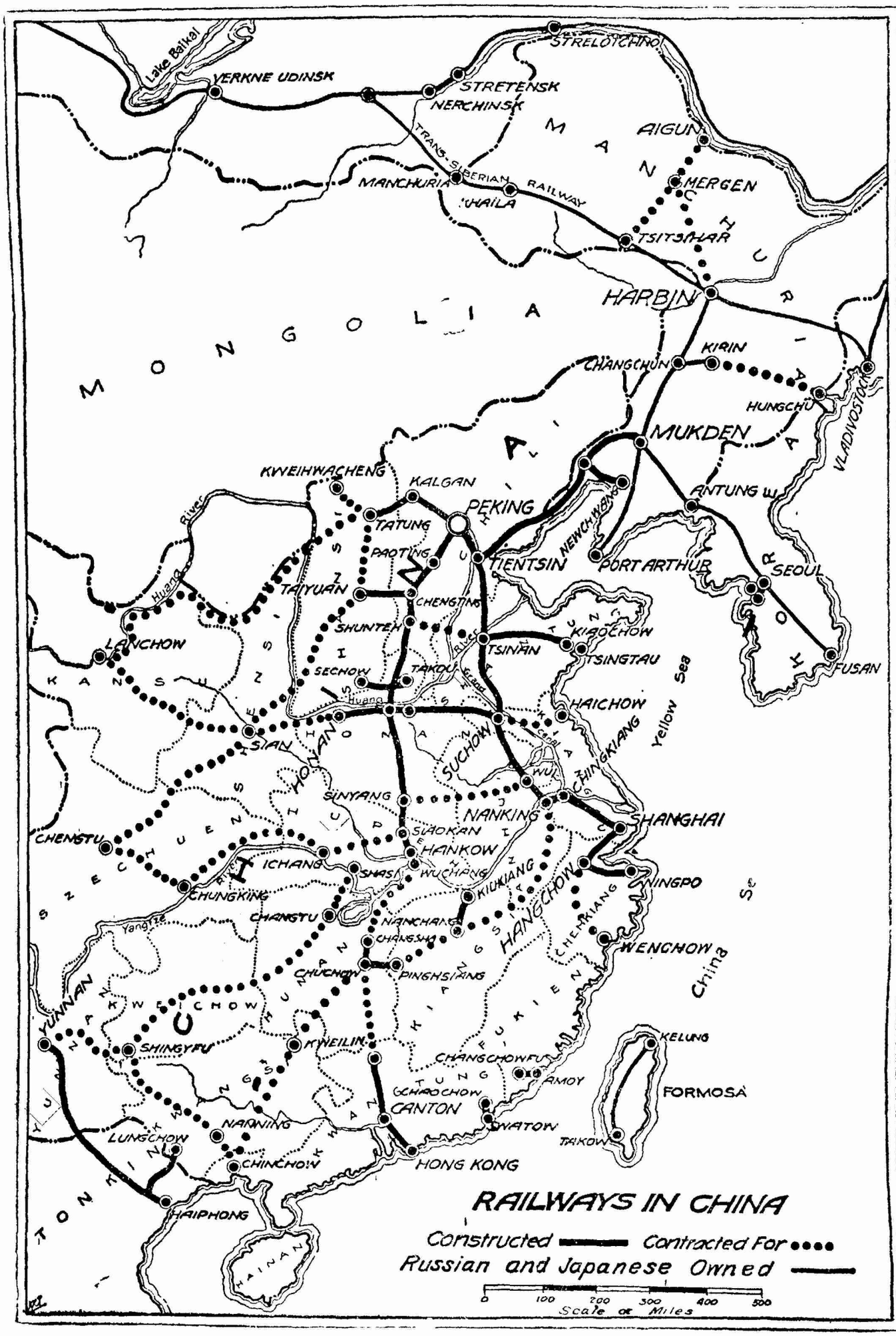
The steady increase in exports, due to ever-broadening markets for China's raw materials, has been one of the predominant factors governing the increase in purchasing power and in imports and the consequent growth of trade, for with an increase in wealth, even though largely expended abroad for necessities, a certain proportion is certain to remain in permanent investments of lasting benefit, such as machinery, tools and agricultural implements.

The following table gives the value in millions of taels of the goods imported into China for the past 10 years:

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	Value in million taels									
Cotton goods	110	137	139	143	144	182	183	149	136	158
Cigarettes and material	2	5	6	7	8	12	13	12	25	31
Rice	26	15	30	18	11	18	22	25	33	29
Sugar, refined	7	11	10	11	10	14	12	13	19	28
Metals and minerals	22	16	22	21	13	29	28	18	26	25
Kerosene, American	17	13	11	23	14	14	24	18	23	24
Coal	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	15
Leather	2	4	4	4	6	7	5	5	7	9
Sugar: Brown	7	7	5	5	5	9	7	7	8	7
Sugar: White	4	6	5	5	7	10	9	7	6	6
Opium	34	35	55	48	47	41	37	24	10	6
Cotton, raw	1	2	4	1	6	2	2	6	8	6
Kerosene, Sumatra	6	6	6	7	6	6	8	4	6	6
Machinery	6	5	10	5	5	6	8	5	4	6
Matches	5	5	5	5	7	6	5	4	7	5
Paper	2	3	4	4	3	2	5	4	8	5
Electrical materials	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
Soap	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	4
Miscellaneous piece goods	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	4
Clothing and hats	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	3	4	4
Woolen goods	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	2	3
Woolen and cotton mixtures	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	2
Sundries	125	133	134	144	156	183	177	131	167	163
Total	396	418	463	472	473	570	569	454	516	549

The main article of import, cotton goods, is gradually playing a less important part in the foreign trade, although in 1916 and 1917 it still represents 27 per cent of the total imports. This gradual decrease from 32 per cent in 1913, 1914, and 1915 is largely due to the introduction of cotton weaving and spinning in China, with the aid of foreign and local capital.

(To be Continued)


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
TATUNG
PAOTING
TIENTSIN
NEWCHWANG
PORT ARTHUR
ANTUNG
SEOUL
FUSAN
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINAN
TSINGTAU
LANCHOW
SECHOW
TAIKOU
HAICHOW
Yellow Sea
SIAN
HONAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEILIN
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
TAIKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

07-215

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF Netherlands India, Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands, China, India, Indo-China, South Africa, The Levant, Japan and Siam

Socony Products

The Mark of Quality

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils—
For lubricating all classes of machinery

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Motor Spirits—
for motor cars, motorboats, flying machines, etc.

Paraffine Wax and Candles

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Our products are prepared under the care of the world's foremost experts, so as to give the highest amount of efficiency.

THE PRODUCTS OF QUALITY, SAFETY AND ECONOMY

07-216

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1919　　NUMBER 6

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager　　HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 193
Special Articles
An Object Lesson for China—Education in the Philippines ..... T. R. Jernigan 197
Japan Completing Control of China's Means of Communications..... Hollington K. Tong 201
The Philippine National Bank ..... H. Parker Willis 203
Notes from Peking 206
Who's Who in China 210
News Summary of the Week..... 210
Men and Events..... 212
Women's Work..... M. C. P. 217
Far Eastern Press Opinion 218
Finance and Commerce
China's Great Hide and Skin Industry.....Y. L. Chang 221
New Books and Publications
Federal Power..... 224
In the United States Court for China..... 225

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE question of Japan's program at the peace conference is provoking a great deal of discussion in the Far East and especially in Japan, where the Japanese program seems to be as much of a mystery as it is in other parts of the world. Every Japanese paper has devoted a great deal of space to a discussion of the question but out of this discussion no definite program has been evolved and no statement approaching in completeness and precision the announcements made by American and Allied statesmen has been issued on the authority of a responsible Japanese official. How many of the fourteen points Japan agrees to, how many she wants to argue about and how many she will oppose to the last ditch is apparently unknown even to the Japanese themselves. Among the most interesting of the many articles on this subject by Japanese writers is one by Prince Fumimaro Konoye which appeared in *Nihon oyobi Nihonjin* (Japan and the Japanese) and translated by the *Herald of Asia*. Additional interest is attached to Prince Fumimaro's opinions because after the publication of this article he was appointed as a member of the Japanese peace delegation and is now on his way to Europe. Prince Konoye is emphatic in his declaration that Japan does not want what he terms an "Anglo-American peace." Peace and humanitarianism, he says, do not necessarily harmonize with each other. British and American spokesmen speak of peace and humanity in one breath, but, he says, the peace desired by the British and Americans is the maintenance of a condition convenient to themselves. Some Japanese have been enchanted by the brilliant declarations of British and American statesmen and blindly applaud the proposed League of Nations which is based on British and American interests.

Such an attitude is disgraceful, he thinks. Japanese should endeavor to assert their right to existence and prepare to fight to the last when any one brings unjust pressure to bear on it. The writer does not specify in what way a League of Nations would serve the interests of America and England to the detriment of Japan and he appears to overlook the quite obvious fact that if England and America were as selfish as he believes they might through a strong Anglo-American alliance divide the world between them.

Considering the fact that Prince Konoye is representing Japan at the peace conference, his opinion as to the causes of the war are especially significant. He does not accept the Allied and American opinion that Germany was an enemy to the cause of humanity. In his opinion, to quote from the translation by the *Herald of Asia:*

The European war was a conflict between Powers in being and Powers to come, that is to say, between countries that considered it advantageous to maintain the *status quo* and those that thought it convenient to destroy the existing state of things. The former advocated peace and the latter war. It cannot be said that the advocates of peace always act in conformity with justice and humanity, while those favoring war are necessarily their violators. Prince Konoye goes on to say that supposing the condition in Europe before the war was perfect the disturber of it would be justly called the enemy to the cause of humanity and justice. But if the contrary was the fact the disturber of peace cannot necessarily be the enemy of humanity, and the nations that endeavored to maintain the *status quo* have no qualifications to be proud of their attitude. No doubt the condition before the war was satisfactory from the viewpoint of Great Britain and America, but it cannot be said so, when considered from the viewpoint of justice and humanity. As may be seen in their history of colonization England and France occupied most of less civilized countries long ago and made them their colonies. In consequence Germany and other late comers could hardly find any land to secure for their expansion. This state of things was contrary to the fundamental principle of equal opportunity and a menace to the right of equal existence of different countries. The writer considers it just and right for Germany to have tried to destroy this state of things. He does not endorse the measures taken by her, but expresses sympathy for her in the position which compelled her to act as she did. In short, the British and American principle for peace was the same as that advocated by those desirous of maintaining the *status quo* and had no connection whatever with the principles of humanity and justice. Nevertheless, Japanese, enchanted by the beautiful and high-sounding words uttered by British and American statesmen in their declarations, have been misled to thinking that peace is equal to justice, and in spite of Japan being in a position like Germany to wish for the destruction of the *status quo*, are drunk with an Anglo-American peace welcoming the idea of a League of Nations like a heaven-sent gospel. This attitude of the Japanese people is ignoble and greatly to be detested.

IT is disappointing to find a member of Japan's peace delegation so sympathetic with the policy which brought about Germany's downfall and so suspicious of the peace plans which are being worked out by America and the Allies. However, there is no reason to believe that his views will be heard at the peace conference, still less reason to believe that they will have any weight. A very great difference appears to divide the Japanese estimate of what they can secure at the peace conference and the American and Allied estimate of a proper reward for Japan's aid in winning the war. As the *Monitor* (Boston) puts it:

The question, in fact, is not, What has Japan sacrificed? but, What has Japan gained? And, when answer is made to this question, it must be shown that whilst all the other Allies have been giving their all; piling up debts; sacrificing trade; converting their productive machinery into war machinery; and taking away their men and women from productive labor in order that they might devote all their energies to the one grand object of winning the war in the field or behind the lines, Japan has been steadily accumulating wealth, and accumulating it, almost entirely, at the expense of her allies. Business of all kinds has developed, by leaps and bounds, in Japan during the last four and a half years. To take only one instance, the Japanese demand for steel, which in 1914 amounted to 600,000 tons, rose, by the following year, to 1,200,000 tons. The machinery manufacturers had orders, literally, years ahead and, according to the déclaration of the Japanese Minister of War, in December, 1915, the Japanese government had, at that time, disposed of Yen 80,000,000 worth of war material. Munition factories sprang up in all directions, and, as quickly as it was accumulated, capital was laid out in new enterprises of all kinds. Thus, speaking of the production of munitions and other military supplies, a well-known Japanese authority in London, some time ago, said that Japan had mobilized all her industrial resources, and in addition to the government arsenals, "thousands of privately-owned factories were busily engaged day and night." As to the profits which the Japanese shipping companies have made owing to the war, quite recent figures are not available, but a good idea of the extent of these profits can be gained from the fact that one of the largest of the Japanese companies realized, during the first six months of 1916, profits to the amount of Yen 30,000,000, an increase of Yen 10,000,000 over the preceding half year. The dividends of the companies amount to several hundred per cent. One company is mentioned as having paid a dividend at the rate of no less than 630 per cent. The surest proof, however, of the rapidly growing wealth of the country is found in the steady piling up of the national gold reserve. In June, 1916, the stock of gold reserve reached about Yen 560,000,000; 170,000,000 of which was in Japan, 110,000,000 in New York, and 280,000,000 in London and Paris. In July, 1916, the reserve rose to Yen 600,000,000; toward the end of that year it was valued at about Yen 710,400,000; whilst the last available figures, those of May, 1917, show a total of Yen 807,000,000. Now, such a survey as the foregoing need have nothing whatever in it of recrimination. The facts

speak for themselves, and supply all the recrimination necessary. The conclusion they compel, however, is that Japan has not, and cannot claim to have, sacrificed anything in the war; but that she has, on the contrary, accumulated enormous wealth because of it; that, this being so, she has her own appointed place in the forthcoming peace conference; and that, in that assembly, under the levelling influence of righteousness, she will surely find that place.

THE *Peking & Tientsin Times* has taken up the morphine question with a vigor which promises to bring about some action by the Japanese authorities on whom must rest the responsibility for curbing this scandalous traffic. It republished a part of the article which appeared in the *North China Daily News* and started a campaign to fix the guilt of those who are selling the drug in Tientsin, inviting the cooperation of all who are interested in the matter. The following is an extract from a leading article appearing in the paper: "Morphia, we know, is manufactured in large quantities by the Japanese, and sold in packages bearing the (forged) trade marks of British manufacturers. It may happen occasionally that small supplies of British morphia are smuggled out of the United Kingdom, but the supervision exercized by the government over the export of this drug is so strict, that it has been difficult even for *bona fide* European druggists in the Far East to obtain the modest supplies of morphia which they require for legitimate sale. We do not know, however, whether the manufacture of cocaine, which is made from the cocoa plant, found principally in Peru, is now a Japanese industry, though there seems little doubt that large quantities of it are smuggled into China and sold, by Japanese. If it is not actually manufactured in Japan it will be necessary to ascertain whence it is originally obtained, in order that steps may be taken to prevent its sale for export, at the factories. Some days must necessarily elapse before our readers can supply us with reliable information regarding the drug traffic. But as soon as reports begin to come in we shall add them to the 'Black List' which we shall print daily until the Japanese authorities bestir themselves, and take measures which may be considered effective, to bring the traffic to an immediate end. Where it is not possible to get the Japanese name of a dealer the name by which he is known among the Chinese (*i. e.* the Chinese characters) and his address, will suffice."

In subsequent issues the paper has published a list of stores where morphine can be secured and announces the receipt of sample packages purchased from various Chinese and Japanese stores. The campaign against morphine appears to be attracting more attention in Tientsin than in any other part of China and is accompanied by some interesting developments. It is disclosed that the ease with which the drug could be secured led to a growth of the habit among foreign troops stationed there and that some American soldiers sold their uniforms to Japanese in order to secure the drug. The uniforms were discovered in the possession of the Japanese and a demand was made for their return but this the Japanese consular authorities refused on the ground that the purchase of American army uniforms was not a violation of Japanese law. According to last reports the Japanese were still keeping possession of the uniforms. In the meantime, a Japanese paper in Shanghai announces that the Japanese authorities will bring suit against the *North China Daily News*, the paper which published the original *expose*, though the *expose* was merely an orderly recital of facts which were very generally known.

NO one of the famous fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as a basis for permanent peace has come in for so much discussion as the "Freedom of the Seas" and on none does there seem to be so much difference of opinion as to its meaning and possible effect. In a recent issue of the REVIEW we published an account of the original use of the phrase in connection with the Great War and explained how the Germans seized on it and by announcing it from Berlin discredited the phrase before the meaning of the policy it represented had been presented to the British by Colonel House. Most of the comment in English and European papers on the subject appears to assume that both phrase and policy are new. As a matter of fact, they are as old as the United States and the policy is one to which America has been committed from Washington to Wilson. As pointed out in a recent issue of the *Independent* (New York), the interference of England with American navigation was one of the chief causes of the American Revolution, which fact is set forth in the Declaration of Independence. The *Independent* continues:

We fought England again in 1812 in defense of the same right, but failed to get it assured in the Treaty of Ghent. Nor during the century since have we been able to make our views prevail in the world at large and to-day there seems little chance of it. England and France have always opposed the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas and they still do. Prussia, which was the first of the foreign Powers to accept it, has been in the Great War the most ruthless violator of it and we cannot trust her present profession of it. President Wilson's polite but plain spoken remonstrances at the beginning of the war against British interference with the freedom of trade and navigation without even the pretense of a blockade had no effect, and since our sympathy was wholly with the cause of the Allies we had no disposition to insist upon our

technical rights. But when Germany began her barbaric warfare upon the high seas we promptly entered the conflict and brought Germany to her knees. It was our third war for the freedom of the seas, or our fourth if we count the war against the Barbary States to protect the shipping of the Mediterranean. The question must be brought before the peace conference for discussion, but it is evident in advance that the opposition will be too great to carry the ideal through in its original form as enunciated by Franklin, Jefferson and Washington. But the President proposes a different solution: "Second—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants." This asserts the freedom of the seas but not as an inalienable and irreducible natural right. It recognizes that it may be necessary to limit this freedom, but declares that the power to do it shall not as at present be in the hands of whatever nation happens to have at any time the most powerful navy but be exercized solely by international action for international aims. The League of Nations shall be mistress of the seas. In this form the doctrine ought to find acceptance even from those countries that have hitherto opposed it.

THAT the Chinese government has already engaged Dr. Sakatani as adviser to the Ministry of Finance with power greater than that which is usually exercised by an adviser is an open secret. Unless international control of China's finances is decided upon at the peace conference in Europe and actually carried out, Dr. Sakatani it appears will control China's finances on behalf of his own government and will gradually make China a nation financially dependent upon Japan. In this connection it is interesting to know that Mr. Chen Chiao-yen, a member of the parliament now sitting in Peking, has addressed a note of inquiry to the government regarding the matter. Mr. Chen desires the government to tell him whether it is true that Dr. Sakatani had been engaged as adviser on China's currency, and if so, what were the terms. The note of inquiry sent by Mr. Chen states that, according to the reports, Dr. Sakatani had been engaged as China's currency adviser with an annual salary of £4,000; he was authorized to employ three secretaries, who will be highly paid men, and he had the power to submit proposals on the currency reform of the country. In a supplementary agreement it was stipulated that Dr. Sakatani's proposals, whatever they may be, must be accepted by the government and carried out accordingly. Mr. Chen then inquired whether the report was true.

IT is interesting to learn that the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese daily paper published in Peking, has published several cablegrams, purporting to be from America and Europe, indicating the approval by the Allied governments of the engagement of Dr. Sakatani to carry out currency reform in China. Some Chinese papers have shown that these alleged cablegrams were manufactured in Peking for the purpose of deceiving the Chinese public. Dr. Sakatani is unquestionably a good press agent. In February of 1918, newspapers in Japan and China announced, time and again, that he was going to be a financial adviser to China, although the highest Chinese officials had never offered him such a post. As if he were conducting a press campaign, Dr. Sakatani himself gave half a dozen interviews to the newspaper representatives, in which he dwelt upon the topic of China's finance and the necessity of its reform. On one such occasion, he remarked that as early as twenty years ago he memorialized the Chinese government on currency reform and that his memorial was presented to the Throne by Marquis Li Hung-chang, one of China's great statesmen. Dr. Sakatani claimed to be the first man to have called the attention of the Chinese officials to this urgent question. It was he who helped Matsukata in effecting for his own country the needed currency reform, and he now proposes to achieve the same results for China. This was the substance of the Japanese newspaper comment. A press campaign thus preceded his coming to this country in April last, so a similar campaign conducted by the *Shun Tien Shih Pao* and other Japanese papers is preceding his second coming to China in the near future. That Dr. Sakatani has some plans which will place China under Japan's yoke there is no question. In a few more months Dr. Sakatani may, however, find that the world in general is against him in the carrying out of his scheme for the financial conquest of China.

THE Japanese residents in China have started a movement to make possible the conclusion of a so-called food alliance between the two countries. The object of the movement is to send China's surplus foodstuffs to Japan and to no other country or countries in the next few years. Meetings have been held in various ports in China to convince Chinese merchants of the advantage to them of such an alliance. Official negotiations, it is said, will commence soon after the settlement of China's domestic troubles. The movement appears serious enough to warrant careful watching. It aims at the cornering of all the available foodstuffs in this country and preventing Europe and America from obtaining them except through Japanese middlemen. Japan will play the leading role in the movement, and will make full use of this economic advantage some day. In the meantime, the Japanese merchants are buying

large quantities of Chinese rice and transporting it to their own country, foreseeing that the price is bound to rise sooner or later, and preparing to re-sell it to Europe or America at a good profit. The Mitsui Company and the Okura Company, for instance, have recently purchased more than 2,000,000 piculs in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang and will ship the rice to Japan as soon as transportation arrangements are completed. Four months ago Japan imported from China another 1,000,000 piculs of rice on the plea that she did not have enough rice to keep her people alive, as was indicated by the rice riots at the time. She has sent several rice experts to investigate the condition of the Chinese rice crops for the last year, and has secured from them the following figures: The total piculs of rice reaped in 1918 is 226,000,000, divided among the different Chinese provinces as follows: 26,000,000 piculs for Chekiang, 21,000,000 piculs for Kiangsu, 34,000,000 piculs for Anhui, 37,000,000 piculs for Kiangsi, 31,000,000 piculs for Hupeh, 44,000,000 piculs for Hunan and 33,000,000 piculs for Szechuan.

An Object Lesson for China—Education in the Philippines

T. R. JERNIGAN

THE treaty of peace signed by Spain and America at Paris on December 10, 1899, ended the war between the two nations. By the terms of that treaty Spain relinquished all claims of sovereignty and title to Cuba, and ceded to America the Philippine Islands, Porto Rica and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Ladrones.

It is my purpose to present facts from official records to show what America has done to improve the condition of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and the subject of this article was selected to persuade China to read it.

When the treaty was published, and the world knew the territory which America had acquired, the sentiment of Europe was not favorable. In several thoughtful quarters the belief prevailed that the possession of colonies by America would prove an unsuccessful venture. Russia manifested special concern by the direct introduction of such an important factor in the commerce and politics of the Pacific Ocean and Asia. England agreed that the factor was important and powerful, but was content in the belief that it would not be unfriendly to her interests. The busy and impertinent ruler of Germany was willing and proposed to head a combination to keep America confined within her old boundary limits, but when the proposal was submitted to England it was rejected. The spirit of the Vienna Congress apparently was alive among the more powerful nations of Europe. At that congress it was seriously proposed to replace the Spanish yoke on the South American Republics, but the Duke of Wellington promptly walked out of the door of the conference room with the warning that the proposal was not to be entertained.

It may be written that there was but one prophecy when America crossed the Pacific Ocean to take possession of the Philippine Islands, and it was that America was too inexperienced to succeed. England was referred to with the reminder of her long experience as a colonizer, and the difficulties yet to be overcome. The prophets forgot that America had not started out as a colonizer, but to improve the moral and educational life of the natives, to teach them the meaning of the word citizenship and its duties and responsibilities. The difference in the policy of England and the policy of America is made clear by Lord Milner in his book on England in Egypt. In his book Lord Milner writes on education in Egypt as follows: "The government is still far from being in a position to offer a decent education to a majority of the inhabitants . . . Egypt has yet to create a native professional class. She has yet to educate the men who are destined to fill the government service. When these urgent needs have been supplied, it will be time enough to think of general public instruction." In a resolution offered in Council by Lord Curzon when Governor-General of India, it is said: "The government of India fully accepts the proposition that active extension of primary education is one of the most important duties of the state." The same resolution states that "there are more than 18,000,000 boys who ought to be in school, but of these only a little more than one-sixth are actually receiving primary education." It thus appears that the idea which has dominated the educational work of England in Egypt and India is that the primary object of public education was to train the men who were to govern the masses.

The policy of the active extension of primary education, which Lord Curzon emphasized as the most important duty of the state, is the very policy which governed the system of education introduced by America in the Philippine Islands. It is the policy and system which best reflects the ideals of the American Republic because it rests on the principle that the solution of practical and economic problems will be found in the general education of the masses. There is no intention here to intimate that a republican form of government is necessarily the best for all people at all times, without reference to their

experience, character and intelligence, for an ignorant people will always be an incapable and oppressed people, but the higher education of the select few will never make or save a democracy. The American policy in the Philippine Islands is materially different from the policy of England in Egypt and India, in that it not only recognized that the active extension of primary education was an important duty of a state, but in the beginning directly undertook the performance of the duty by giving it practical application. It was not necessary for America to go to Egypt or India for information on the subject, for experience at home proved that the education of the masses was essential to self-government, and the Spanish methods of education in the Islands accentuated the worst features of an aristocratic as distinguished from a democratic system of education.

Under the Spanish system the education of the common people was considered as dangerous to established order, and so it proved as when the American system was practically applied the old order of things soon evidenced the danger, and the course of events which so long had rendered the condition of the lower orders almost hopeless, was changed, and with it the dawn of a real hope. But it is only just to write that long before the old order was changed for the new, there were natives who saw the necessity and encouraged the demand for popular education, and the results are most encouraging.

Twenty years ago when America entered into the possession of the Philippine Islands the whole social and economic system in force there was aristocratic and feudal, and punctuated with the exclusive and clannish elements of that system. The statistics before me show that it was usual in a district of twenty-five thousand inhabitants to find not more than twelve families of educated people, and so it was throughout the Islands, while the great mass of the people were grossly ignorant. The Spanish government enacted laws to promote education in the Islands, and some of the laws could have been properly enforced, but, so far as the proofs of benefits, the Statute book was never opened after received at Manila. And wherever a school house was found the methods of teaching were seen to be most primitive. The language of the text books had to be learned by heart and the pupil recited to his teacher like a phonograph repeating what had been talked into him. Such a method of teaching naturally destroys originality and initiation, and, being the popular method in Asiatic countries, is doubtless one cause of the mental stagnation of the people.

At the beginning the Spanish methods were discarded, and under American direction the new government had a clean slate on which to write its educational history. Where the church and state had moved on the same line, in coordinate influence, the line was rubbed out and the church and state separated. This was distinctively the American idea. No religious influence was to intervene and the policy of the government was to have no bearing on church matters. The Spanish educational system, which had been dominated by the scholasticism of the Middle Ages, was at an end, and the church could no longer be admitted to the school house as a teacher. A new attempt was being made in the Orient. The attempt meant to establish a popular form of government in the Philippine Islands, and the ultimate goal of which should be a free and democratic state. There arose at this time a new set of prophets. It was predicted that education would so unhinge the Filipino as to unfit him for useful pursuits. The prophets overlooked the fact that education could better fit the Filipino for useful pursuits and that he would have to be unhinged before he could be fitted. It was agreed that England had not succeeded in adapting to modern vocations the youths of Egypt and India, and that the history and racial training of an Oriental did not give him the moral fiber necessary to fill the requirements of conventional education. But the self-constituted prophets and doubting Thomases in no way altered the purpose of the American government. It was well known that England had not tested the capacity of the youths of Egypt and India by a system of common schools, and whether the test had been instituted or not the American government intended to apply it in the Philippine Islands by affording the natives the opportunity of a common school education, and the plan for that end was put into operation.

The first government established in the Philippine Islands was under American soldiers. The civilian teacher had not arrived in the Islands, and the American soldier stationed there presided in the common schools as the teacher of the Philippine youths. It was an ocular example that must have left an impression never before received from the act of a soldier. It said to the pupils that in America the civil authority was above the military, and that the occupancy of their island homes was not by a conqueror in uniform, but by a servant of civil law based on the education of the people as the surest foundation of free government.

But when America acquired possession of the Philippine Islands it was not with the intention that they should be governed by military authority. On December 5, 1899, the American President informed Congress that the time had come to organize local governments

essentially popular in the parts of the territory which were already under the control of the army, and such governments were organized as early as possible. In April 1900 the American Philippine Commission was appointed by the President. The work of the commission was to supplement the work of the army and to establish civil government. In his instructions to the commission the President said: "It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend and, as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community."

One of the first acts of the commission was to establish a Department of Public Instruction and put in charge of it a general superintendent, eighteen division superintendents, a superior advisory board, and local school boards in municipalities. The law authorized the superintendent to secure one thousand teachers from America. It will appear that the plan was comprehensive and the policy simple. It comprehended that common schools were to be established everywhere and the policy that every child was to be taught arithmetic and to read and write the English language. The schools were to be public and secular, adequate for the population, open to all on a purely democratic basis, and in addition, there were to be secondary and higher education in due course. There is a provision in the law which reads as follows: "No teacher or other person shall teach or criticise the doctrine of any Church, religious sect or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any Church or religious sect in any public school established under this Act." And to remove every suspicion that America wished to impose her language upon a defenceless people the President directed the commission that instruction should be given in the first instance "in the language of the people," but if possible that English be established as a "medium of communication." It was necessary that there should be a common language. The interest of business and the pleasure of social intercourse demanded a common language, and besides, it promoted the growth of national feeling as well as that of a homogeneous people. The Spanish language governed in official circles, but it was not spoken or written by more than one-tenth of the inhabitants, and it is a decadent language, while the English is the language of law and commerce. When the inhabitants of any country speak and write in different dialects there is generally the absence of a national patriotism without which nothing great can be accomplished. There may be a long time before all of the Filipinos speak and write the English language, but a good beginning has been made.

There is more practice in American character than theory, and the law empowering the general superintendent to engage one thousand American school teachers for the schools of the Philippine Islands was given a prompt and practical interpretation. In July 1901, the American transport *Thomas* steamed out of the port of San Francisco with six hundred teachers on board, and which has been aptly referred to as the "educational army of occupation." There were steamships daily clearing from the port of San Francisco, and some for the Orient, but no ship before had cleared that port with a similar cargo on board, nor had any similar cargo ever been ladened for an Asiatic country. And it is related that when this cargo of live teachers was discharged at Manila the hotels and boarding houses were inadequate for their accommodation, and they had to be quartered in the public buildings on the Exposition grounds.

It should not however be inferred that all the teachers were to be Americans or that there was any desire they should be. The educational plan would not have been justly rounded nor as successfully developed. The necessity for native teachers was a recognized and material part of the plan of education and, to provide

07-223

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, is now being reprinted in booklet form.

It will be issued within the next two weeks in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

Persons who desire copies for distribution either in China or abroad may obtain same by applying to the REVIEW, enclosing 10 cents (Mex) in stamps for each copy to cover printing and mailing expense.

Owing to the expected demand for these copies, persons are urged to write at once to the undersigned.

Editorial Department

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

for the need, normal schools were established. In 1901 a normal school was established at Manila and, at its opening preliminary session, there were more than five hundred young native men and women in attendance. The expense of travel and the difficulty of transportation necessitated the arrangement for special normal schools in the various school divisions, and it was so arranged. On September 1, 1901, the first session of the normal school at Manila commenced with an attendance of two hundred and fifty pupils.

Here was another beginning, and in 1910 it showed the result of seven thousand, six hundred and ninety-five Filipino teachers on duty. The young women as well as the young men were being educated in the common and higher schools, and from the school house they could look out on life with a new and brighter hope. After the normal school came the university, and now Filipino parents are not compelled to send their sons and daughters to foreign countries in order to be highly educated. They have the opportunity of sending their sons and daughters to the University of the Philippines where they can be educated in the higher branches of knowledge. At present there are at the University more than two thousand students enrolled, and the buildings constructed for the University, the Normal School, the Girls' Dormitory, and the School of Arts and Trades, are modern and extensive. In all the school divisions careful attention is given to have the schools properly housed, and the old buildings are being replaced by those of a more substantial and up-to-date character.

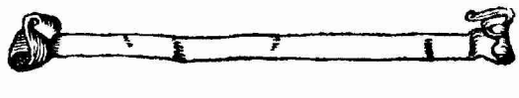
As an evidence of the progress of higher education in the Islands the president of the University and a large proportion of the faculty are Filipinos, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is a native and many other of the more important civil offices are filled by Filipinos and with ability and honor. And the Legislature of the Philippine Islands should not be overlooked. This legislative body is composed of natives, and legislates on the ways and means of the administration of the insular government. To have written twenty-five years ago that before so many years had passed there would be a legislative session in the Philippines and that the members would be Filipinos would have been received as an absurd prediction, but under American counsel it is a fact.

Thus far I have been instructed by the informing book written by Judge Elliott on the Philippine Islands, and one of the most enlightening I have examined, having also the rare merit of being readable. For the statistics to follow I shall be indebted to the seventeenth annual report of the Director-General of Education of the Philippine Islands.

With reference to the loyalty and efficiency of those employed in school work the report has this to say: "The *esprit de corps* of the employees of the Bureau of Education, from the Assistant Director down to the lowest paid Barrio teacher, was notable. The field not only was loyal to the directing officials, but maintained a high degree of efficiency and enthusiasm for the cause of public instruction. Devotion to work and belief in its results, enabled the employees to face many disappointments and difficulties with courage and success. The schools have won their way into the hearts of the people, who are confidently staking the future of the country upon the results of public instruction. The loyalty and energy of the teachers, coupled with the confidence and support of the people, have made it possible to carry on the work with a high degree of effectiveness at a minimum cost to the government." The government referred to is not the American, but the government of the Philippine Islands, for the support of the schools is provided by the latter.

After the educational machinery was started, the interest and zeal of the natives have supported and kept it going smoothly and successfully, and with what success the statistics show. The statistics indicate that in December 1916 the number of

schools in operation was 4,496, an increase of 110 over 1915, and 295 over 1914. The total enrollment of pupils in December 1916 was 647,256, an increase of 49,659 over 1915, and 58,046 over 1914. The average daily attendance for December 1916 was 484,587, an increase of 39,270 over 1915, and 61,550 over 1914. The figures above are specially encouraging in that they indicate a gain in the actual number of pupils in the school room each day. The report further indicates that there were increases of 6 per cent in the primary enrollment for December 1916, over that of the corresponding month of the preceding year; of 13 per cent in the intermediate enrollment; and 22 per cent in the secondary enrollment. These figures are thought to be specially significant in view of the general rule to the effect that no new intermediate or secondary classes may be opened at the expense of primary instruction, and to demonstrate the growing demand for advanced instruction. The report is properly congratulatory upon the fact of the rapid improvement in the attainment of Filipino teachers and the steady progress made in the qualifications of the teaching staff. The importance of a library as a necessary part of education was not forgotten. The theory of an education is laid from the text books, but if the student is to enter the outer world equipped to comprehend the real meaning of its life he should learn more while at school than what is taught him in the school room. He must not neglect the library, and he must read the standard histories and leading journals to be fully competent and broadminded. The great American constitutional lawyer, Daniel Webster, once remarked that he could invariably distinguish the members of his profession who read books other than those strictly professional from the lawyers who read only books written on the law, and that the latter impressed him as narrow and incapable of grasping the principles of equity which so nicely adjust business and other relations. The Bureau of Education in 1916 placed increased emphasis upon the establishment and extension of school libraries and the activity was directed in favor of a library as well for the primary school as for the intermediate and high and in this year the school libraries more than doubled in number. Both the books and pamphlets in them have increased by 32 per cent. The teachers and pupils drawing books showed a gain of 123 per cent. The books placed in the school libraries in 1916 totalled 20,848, a gain of 134 per cent, and there was a gain of 144 per cent in the subscriptions for newspapers and magazines.



Japan Completing Control of China's Means of Communications

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE news has just leaked out that the Chinese government two months ago mortgaged the Peking telephone to enterprising Japanese financiers for two loans aggregating Yen 7,000,000, of whose proceeds Yen 5,000,000 may be expended during the next week or so for military purposes. Reports are current that the telephones in Hankow, Shanghai and other cities have also been pledged away, and they have been partially confirmed. Japan is fast completing the arrangement for the control of all means of communication in China. Notwithstanding its pledge not to make further financial advances to the Chinese to continue internal strife, and in spite of the frequent expressions of its hope that China will soon set her own house in order, the Japanese government is still encouraging the reckless borrowing by China under the pretext of "legitimate financial or economic enterprises" of Japanese subjects.

It is known that in the early part of 1918 the Chinese government borrowed Yen 2,000,000 from the Japanese with the Peking Telephone Administration and its property as security and that the loan proceeds were to be expended on the establishment of the western division. Undoubtedly some of the proceeds were really used for the purpose stipulated, and some were spent for military purposes, but there was no good reason for the conclusion of another loan of Yen 5,000,000 with the same telephone as security, not to expand the service, but to supply the militarists with more funds to disturb the peace of the nation. It is said that nobody in the Ministry of Finance except its head knew anything about the second loan until the later part of last week, when an order was issued to the bonds department instructing it to prepare immediately an equivalent amount of Chinese government treasury bonds. When the bonds department desired to know the purpose for which the bonds were to be issued, it was bluntly told that they were for a telephone loan.

The five million yen loan, it now transpires, was concluded on October 25, after the new Japanese Prime Minister, Hara, had assumed office. Little doubt remains that the money so obtained will be most probably expended on truculent soldiery in North China. It is rather hard for the average intelligent Chinese to believe that Premier Hara had instructed his nationals not to interfere with China's internal affairs in all sincerity and

earnestness. Premier Hara, however, did try to convince the world at the beginning of his administration that his ministry would see to it that no more money would be supplied to the fighting factions in China. One of the *communiques* issued by the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs by his order states: "The Japanese government shall interfere with no legitimate financial or economic enterprises of Japanese subjects in China, and the government has decided to refrain from offering any financial aid that is considered liable to cause misunderstanding between the North and the South and to complicate the situation further." Recent events show that this change of policy under the leadership of Premier Hara is merely another form of Japanese camouflage.

The Sino-Japanese Industrial Corporation, a purely Japanese firm, signed the contract for the second loan of Yen 5,000,000. Li Shih-wei, former Governor of the Bank of China, is the Chinese manager of the corporation and assisted in the completion of the deal. It is understood that a number of influential Chinese officials, who pose as financial experts, are the nominal shareholders of the corporation. This explains why the transaction was pulled through so quietly, and that it was concealed from everybody for almost two months. All the Chinese who are interested in the corporation will be given an enormous bonus at the end of each year. That is all the interest they have in it, for which they are charged by their fellow-citizens with being willing to sell China's birth right.

It is a great pity virtually to place the control of the Peking telephone in Japanese hands. There is a great future for the metropolitan telephone service, whose development has been unusually rapid. In a few years an extensive system has been built up. In 1916 there were two exchange divisions, the east and the south divisions, and a third division called the west division was built up in 1918. One special feature of the Peking telephone is its long-distance communication with Tientsin, Paotingfu and Tongku. At present telephone users in China number more than 8,000.

Jealous of the success of the Marconi Company in concluding a contract with the Chinese government on August 24, 1918, for the supply of two hundred sets of wireless telephone instruments, the Japanese have also endeavored to break into the wireless telephone field in China, so that they might be able to have the control of the whole wireless system of the country. Between the end of August and the beginning of December 1918, it appears that a Japanese government engineer, by the name of Saiki, was exclusively employed on the making of a new wireless telephone instrument for introduction into China. After two months' hard labor, he apparently succeeded in perfecting a new instrument which, according to experts, is a combination of the Marconi and the Telefunken systems. Full of hope, Mr. Saiki came to China a month ago in the interest of the Anaka Company, and brought with him his new invention. A fortnight ago he invited many distinguished Chinese officials and officers to see the demonstration of his apparatus, of which he felt highly proud.

The mast of the Chinese government wireless station outside Chaoyangmen constituted one end of the wireless telephone and a small mast put up at the Temple of Heaven constituted the other end. The weather was as splendid as could be desired, and there was neither wind, nor clouds or anything atmospherical which would prevent the smooth working of the instrument. The two poles were about two miles apart. The Chinese guests who were invited to witness the demonstration, however failed to be convinced of the practicability of the wireless telephone, and Mr. Saiki returned to Japan a week ago evidently disappointed.

On the other hand, the Marconi Company has guaranteed to the Chinese government that its wireless telephones have a range of forty miles and can be used by the military with great advantage. The Chinese authorities have had a poor impression of Japanese wireless telephones, and are naturally looking forward to the wireless telephones to be supplied by the Marconi Company with high expectations. For the time being the Japanese expert has been convinced that it is futile to compete with Westerners, who have superior technical experience.

In the matter of the manufacture of wireless instruments, to say nothing of wireless telephones, the Japanese are likewise but apprentices. Mr. Saiki also came to China to make preliminary arrangements for the installation of a wireless telegraph station in Peking capable of establishing direct connections with other stations in America and Europe. It may be remembered that in November 1917 a contract involving a loan was signed by the Chinese Minister of Navy, Admiral Liu Kwei-hsun, and S. Larson, a Dane suspected of representing German interests, for the erection of a wireless station in North China. The Entente legations, believing that this arrangement was a German attempt to get control of a medium for direct communication with the Orient, entered a strong and prompt protest. The contract was finally cancelled. The Mitsui Company at once approached the Chinese government and wanted to conclude an agreement similar to the Danish one. The Minister of Navy was

only too willing to do so, as the old contract had been cancelled. The Japanese firm told him at the time of the negotiations that it would do whatever the Danish firm had undertaken to carry out. The Japanese agent, without looking into the specifications of the wireless station carefully, signed the contract, the terms of which were practically the same as those in the Danish agreement, counting upon the assistance of his government to amend whatever mistakes he might have made. He was too anxious to close the deal, realizing the fact that such a wireless station in Peking would give Japan a great strategic advantage if it were erected by the Japanese and managed by them.

When the time arrived for the carrying out of the contract, the contracting firm found it impossible to fulfil its terms. Many instruments in connection with the proposed station could not be secured in Asia. It appeared as if the Japanese firm was going to lose its "face," about which the Japanese care just as much as the Chinese. The only alternative was to dispatch Mr. Saiki to China to secure a modification of the specifications and requirements. Unfortunately, the Chinese authorities were not so charitable as the Japanese thought that they were. They insisted upon the fulfillment of the specifications as stipulated in the contract. Mr. Saiki had to return to Japan a week ago for advice. It is possible that the Japanese government will bring pressure to bear upon the Chinese officials, and in consequence the latter will be forced to agree to a modification of the specifications.

In the meantime, reports have been received from America that the Japanese are trying to secure the agency of the Paulsen Wireless Company for China. The Paulsen Company is one of the biggest wireless manufacturers in the United States of America, and if the Japanese can successfully secure its cooperation in the erection of the Peking and other wireless stations, not only would they be able to save the awkward situation in which they have found themselves, but also they would be able to strengthen their position considerably in the wireless field in China.

The inadvisability of the Paulsen Company cooperating with the Japanese firm is known to everybody except to those Americans at home who have read many of the articles on Japanese American cooperation in China specially prepared for their consumption by highly paid press agents. The Chinese, hearing of the negotiations now proceeding between the American and Japanese firms, express the fear that nothing advantageous to the American firm could come of such one-sided cooperation.

Peking, January 5, 1919.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

The Philippine National Bank

BY H. PARKER WILLIS

THE Philippine National Bank, which will shortly open an agency in Shanghai, is for the United States a new form of government activity in the business field, an attempt to dispose of certain pressing economic problems through organized effort, and a development of large interest in its influence upon the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands. As an element in the colonial problem of the United States, as an instance of government enterprise, and as a special outgrowth of peculiar conditions of trade brought about by the present European war, the bank is worthy of careful study and analysis.

Banking conditions in the Philippine Islands have long been of a somewhat peculiar character. American banking capital has never taken any deep root there. Branches of the great English-Oriental institutions, the Hongkong & Shanghai, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China—have long exerted a dominating influence in the local banking field. The International Banking Corporation, organized under a Connecticut charter, established a branch in the Philippines some years ago and has enjoyed a share of insular business ever since. The Bank of the Philippine Islands, primarily owned and controlled by local interests, had been established for many years under Spanish domination, but upon assumption of American control was obliged to surrender many of its

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital. . . . . $ 541,000.00
Reserve Fund. . . . $ 11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918)$2,688,000.00

Cable & Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK" Telephone: Central 4522

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities, Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per Annum.

Pocket Savings Banks. Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager.

monopolistic features and to accept a new charter, which, however, gave it a valuable privilege of note issue. One or two American banks of small capitalization and unsuccessful management came into existence and speedily collapsed, after the taking over of the Islands by the United States.

In order to relieve this situation in some measure and to improve the general economic position of the Islands, the government has for several years past followed the plan of making loans from public funds for the purpose of facilitating the production of certain staple crops. This has gradually developed into a system whereby the bulk of the funds has gone to the sugar industry. There are several reasons for this development. First of all, the cultivation of sugar calls for large-scale enterprise and heavy investment. Payments to labor must be made in advance in many cases, and the outlay for machinery and transportation is larger perhaps than in any other field. The consequence has been that the negotiation of large loans by sugar-planters has become an annual necessity for which the government has endeavored to provide. In order, moreover, to furnish permanent assistance in the development of agriculture, the Philippine government some years ago established an Agricultural Bank. The bank was provided with an initial capital of 1,000,000 pesos and it also had the use of funds which it received on deposit from provincial treasurers throughout the Islands. It made long loans to cultivators, but these all tended more and more toward the sugar industry. Thus government aid in mortgage banking, as in current assistance to agricultural interests, drifted toward the form of a special subsidy.

The question how to deal with the conditions growing out of the government's various financial undertakings and out of the failure on the part of existing banks to provide adequately for the necessities of the community was taken under advisement during the year 1915, and it was agreed that the best means of relieving the situation would probably be the adoption of an act providing for the creation of a strong banking institution under government control. A bill providing for such an institution was accordingly presented at the autumn meeting of the legislature in 1915 and was adopted on February 4, 1916. In general the new law provided for the creation of a bank with a capital of 20,000,000 pesos, or $10,000,000 in gold, of which a little more than half, or 10,100,000 pesos, was to be owned by the government. The government's subscription to the stock of the institution was to be made in two forms: first, by the transfer of the assets of the older Agricultural Bank; secondly, by subscription of actual cash to the capital stock. The initial subscription was to be 1,000,000 pesos, and it was estimated that with the net assets of the Agricultural Bank this would result in providing a total paid capitalization at the outset of about 3,000,000 pesos. Subsequent subscriptions were to be paid by the government in July 1916, January 1917 and thereafter at annual intervals until the 10,100,000 pesos had been liquidated. The funds for this purpose were appropriated accordingly. It was further provided that the balance of the stock should be placed on the same basis and might be taken up by individuals, firms or corporations as they might see fit, always provided that the government should at all times retain a majority control. The management of the bank was placed in the hands of seven directors, one of whom was to be president, who should also act as chairman, and one vice-president. The first directors, of course, were necessarily to be appointed by the Governor of the Islands, while subsequently a majority would be annually elected by the government, owing to its majority stock control.

The bank itself was authorized to do a varied business. In order to meet the agricultural necessities of the Islands, it was allowed to loan upon long-term mortgage securities to an amount equal to one-half of its capital and surplus. It might then hypothecate the mortgages representing these loans and sell bonds against them, the proceeds of such bonds to be thereupon loaned to the public upon new real estate mortgages. On the commercial side the bank was authorized to do a general banking business, opening foreign credits, and advancing money upon the usual kinds of security.

Special provisions were introduced for the purpose of restricting the amount of loans that could be directly made upon single-name paper, while the limitation upon the margin of safety to be retained by the bank in lending upon stored or harvested products was severe. The bank was given power to erect and operate warehouses for the purpose of facilitating the storage of insular products, and either directly or by implication it was given authority to establish branches, rediscount bills, accept paper, and generally undertake every banking function. A limited note-issue power also was conceded to it.

It had been intended to open the Philippine National Bank upon a comparatively limited scale, gradually obtaining its personnel, and laying plans for the expansion of the institution upon a slow systematic basis. Conditions, however, plainly indicated that such a course would not relieve the difficulties of the case. The bank had been technically incorporated on May 2, 1916, and almost immediately upon its coming into existence it began to feel the urgent demands of persons who saw their resources in process of destruction or of transfer to others by reason of the policy which was being enforced against them by Great Britain. A review of the facts in the case furnished convincing evidence in support of the opinion that the bank must be organized at once upon as complete a basis as possible and must devote itself particularly to facilitating the movement of insular products to foreign countries in order, not only to meet the necessities of business men, but also to prevent the local farmer from suffering the loss to which he would be subjected through the narrowing of his market and the cutting down of his prices as the result of the limitation of the competition of buyers.

Out of the profits of the bank there was declared as of December 31, 1916, a dividend of eighteen per cent, one-half of which was paid to the stockholders, while one-half was carried to reserve account.

The following table shows the growth in resources of the bank since its inauguration, May 2, 1916:

	Pesos
On May 2, 1916	10,947,930.89
On July 22, 1916	31,414,861.79
On December 31, 1916	50,786,476.53
On February 28, 1917	63,885,062.66

A glance at the total resources on the different dates above mentioned will show that the growth has been very rapid. Such growth, however, has been of the most healthful kind and the officers have never at any time engaged in or permitted any speculation on the part of the bank, in foreign exchange or otherwise.

Almost at the outset of the bank's entry into business transactions it was found that the banking situation as a whole presented certain serious obstacles. Perhaps the most important of these lay in the fact that the other banks of the city had established a combination agreement whereby they regulated or controlled rates of interest and foreign exchange. The rate at which the government stood ready to furnish exchange on New York, namely three-fourths of one per cent for mail transfers and 1¼ per cent for cable, was normally regarded as constituting a minimum, and rates ranged distinctly above these figures practically constantly.

From the start sales of foreign exchange were made by the new bank at commercial rates varying daily in accordance with cable quotations obtained from abroad. The result was to effect a great saving to the community in exchange, but the situation proved more and more unacceptable to the other banks because of the reduction in their earnings necessarily resulting from the fact that a competitive exchange market governed by prevailing rates had been established.

It was believed that the existence of the unusual conditions in the market and the very great necessity of the community for banking accommodation held out an unexpected opportunity to reform some existing banking practices. In the Orient to-day credit is largely extended on the basis either of personal responsibility or of actual pledge of property. Either the banker trusts his cutomer or he does not. If he does trust him, because he is a good fellow or has valuable connections "at home," he hesitates to ask for a statement of the borrower's

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

condition. He relies upon the gentlemanly instincts of the borrower in not asking more than he is entitled to, and having formed his own opinion on the latter subject, opens his facilities to the borrower accordingly. If the banker does not trust the borrower, he insists upon an actual pledge of property. The Philippine National Bank from the beginning felt the duty of improving so far as possible existing practices in borrowing, and it therefore endeavored to obtain from each borrower a complete "statement of condition" upon a modern form. It was necessary to encounter very strong prejudices against the furnishing of any such information, and not infrequently desirable business was rejected because of the point-blank refusal of the borrower to comply with the request for a statement. In other cases, where the borrower was sufficiently ready to answer the questions carried on the statement, his books were of so elementary or crude a nature that he could not make a satisfactory reply. It was necessary to secure the aid of auditing concerns in reviewing and improving books, and in this way at least a useful beginning was made toward the introduction of better business methods on the accounting side. The bank also endeavored to obtain the introduction of better methods of warehousing and pledging staple products under a uniform warehouse receipt, and while thus far no distinct progress in that particular has been accomplished, a foundation of effort has been laid upon which valuable results may be developed at a later date.

From what has been said it will be seen that the work of the Philippine National Bank has already been of material service to insular interests and to the average man throughout the Philippine Islands at a time of great emergency when some heroic remedy had to be quickly applied if the economic interests of the country were to be saved from disaster. The rendering of such special service is not a title to the permanent continuance of any institution. It will, however, be evident to those who have carefully considered the circumstances which led to the organization of the bank that there is an economic reason for its existence and that it may become, not merely a money-making institution, but an agency equipped for the performance of important governmental functions and for advancing the interests of the community generally. It has, of course, and will probably continue to have, the duty of keeping the currency of the Philippine Islands interchangable, at a reasonable rate, with that of the United States. It has the function of safekeeping and transmitting funds from all parts of the Islands to other parts on behalf of the government and of individuals. It has through its provincial agencies an important duty as the recipient and conservator of the funds of the people. Important as these functions are, however, they are not the largest or most significant responsibilities which rest upon the bank. Fundamentally the institution is called upon to provide a direct and economical channel of communication between the insular investment and financial market and that of the United States. As will have been inferred from what has been said, the interest rates of the Philippines are excessively high, the supply of capital is scanty, and the means for promoting and developing industry are limited in the extreme. The methods of lending, the types of commercial paper already prevailing, the accounting and business methods employed by many firms, are unsatisfactory and need improvement if the community is to succeed in getting the advantage of more abundant and cheaper accommodation. To tone up in this way the business practice of the community and thereby to encourage the investment of capital in the Islands as well as to give the insular merchant immediate access at reasonable rates to the funds needed to carry his products and deliver them in their ultimate market is the most direct duty of the bank when viewed from the larger standpoint.

Notes from Peking

Dr. Arthur Shoemaker left Peking on Saturday to go into Shansi on a ten days' hunting trip after big game.

Major General O. Higashi, successor to General Saïto as Military Attache to the Japanese legation in Peking, has arrived and taken up his new duties.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Bennett, of the Rockefeller Foundation, are planning to go to the Philippine Islands for a month's vacation some time this month.

Word has been received from Albert Heinz, the representative of the Tsing Hua College in Siberia, that he is proceeding beyond Omsk to actual war work.

Mrs. C. L. L. Williams, of the American legation, returned to Peking on December 29 after a visit of several days to Shanghai.

J. McGregor Gibb and E. Groff Smith are leaving Peking on a ten days' hunting expedition into the interior.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh left yesterday for Shanghai to superintend the opium burning. His visit is to investigate whether the report that part of the opium intended to be burnt is faked, is true.

J. D. C. Rodgers has won the Domino Championship of the Peking Club, defeating Don Luis Pastor in the final round of the tournament by 350 to 295 in a very exciting game.

An American bowling team, consisting of Messrs. Grant-Smith, Shoemaker, Burr and Gibb, has been formed at the Peking Club and is willing to take on four-man teams representing any and all nations.

Captain R. B. Denny, of Prince Albert's (Somerset) Light Infantry, who has been Assistant Military Attache to the British legation, has been detached from his post and has departed from Peking.

The North China Union Language School reopened on January 2. The number of students enrolled in the regular, full-time course is 80 and there are over 40 enrolled in the business courses.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai—4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Vladivostock.

Telephone: Central 778

Cable Address: DANICA

Engineers and Contractors

We specialize in Machinery and Supplies which carry the quality guarantee of well known manufacturers. We have resident engineers in China qualified to make recommendations in the application of machinery, prepare designs, and supervise installations for

**Power Plants, Pumping Plants, Railway Equipment,
Machine Tools, Mining Machinery and Explosives,
Textile Mill Machinery, Flour and Oil Mill Machinery,
Reinforced Concrete Construction.**

We carry stocks of Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Lighting and Power Supplies, Marine and Stationary Crude Oil and Kerosene Engines, Pumps, Mechancial Instrument, Surveying and Drafting Supplies.

General Exporters and Importers

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

By the New 14,000 ton Oil—Burning steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
(American Registry)

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Singapore—
Calcutta—Colombo

By the modern, oil—burning steamers
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
(American Registry)

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building
SHANGHAI
Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

07-231

A private view of the great film "Pershing's Crusaders" took place at the Peking Pavilion on Thursday evening. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, invited many of his Chinese and foreign friends to be present.

Roy Chapman Andrews will leave Peking early in this month on a zoological exploration trip into Hupei and Chekiang provinces. He will probably be accompanied by Mrs. Andrews and expects to be out of town for several weeks.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache for China, detached as chairman of the American delegation to the China Tariff Revision Commission, Shanghai, returned to Peking on December 31, 1918, and has resumed his regular work.

Dr. Yamei Kin has arrived in Peking for a visit, in company with Miss Catherine Crane Lillie. Dr. Kin was at one time Sun Yat-sen's representative in the United States, and she has also made for herself a name in hospital work in China.

Mr. and Mrs. Malone and Miss van Benschoten, of Tsing Hua College, will return to America on furlough. Mr. Malone will complete his work for the Ph. D. degree at Columbia and Miss van Benschoten will spend her time in Philadelphia.

President Hsu held the annual New Year's reception of the Diplomatic Corps on the morning of January 1. Earlier in the morning the advisers and other employees of the government were received in audience by the President.

W. B. Newsome, of the British-American Tobacco Company, who has been stationed at Hsuchow on the Peking-Hankow Railway for the last few months, has been ordered to Chemulpo, Korea, and is spending a couple of days in Peking *en route* to his new post.

It is reported that the Chinese government has agreed to the principle of repatriating alien enemies at present resident in this country. The different legations concerned have not yet been able to act together, as some of them have not received instructions from their home governments.

Hsu Un-yuen, former Governor of the Bank of China, who has been ill for the last two months from an attack of influenza followed by pneumonia, is now well again. He is however obliged to stay at home for two or three weeks before he can safely go out.

Both the Ministry of Communications and the China Railway Association have endorsed the proposed despatch of Chinese students to Japan to undergo a course of training to the end of equipping them with practical knowledge and training at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Government Railways.

On last Saturday evening, the residence of S. K. Tsai, the former Customs Taotai of Tientsin, was the scene of a brilliant soiree, being the occasion of the annual reunion of the American Returned Students' Club of Tientsin. Members, with families and guests, attended in large number.

J. B. Strong, of E. W. Frazar & Company, who went to Siberia two months ago, is now in charge of the American Red Cross offices and warehouses in Vladivostock. He is, furthermore, supervising the assembling and equipment of the American Red Cross anti-typhus train that is about to set out on its journey.

Twenty-three Chinese returned women students from America will hold an all-day conference next Saturday at the Y. W. C. A. in Tientsin. The object of the gathering is to discuss the problem of how to use the leadership of educated women in the church. Dr. D. W. Lyon of the Y. M. C. A. will lead the discussion.

Dr. C. C. Wang, director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, left Peking for Shanghai on his way to Europe this evening. Many of his friends saw him off at the station. Dr. Wang will accompany Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who is now in Japan, on the mission of studying modern means of communications abroad.

There was a run on the Peking branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank to-day. The run was the result of reports from Shanghai that the Yokohama Specie Bank at that port had had a similar experience. It is understood that the Peking branch has borrowed silver dollars from the Chinese banks at a high rate of interest in order to meet the situation.

The *Peking Leader* published on Saturday an extra four-page of solid historical matter, a reproduction *in extenso* of China's official history of the Sino-Japanese treaties, issued in 1915 by the Chinese government directly after the conclusion of the treaties of May 25. These treaties embody some of the notorious Twenty-one demands, which aimed at the conversion of China into a vassal state of Japan.

The Foreign Office has issued the new "Liste du Corps Diplomatique" for the first half year of 1917. The list gives the names of all the recent additions to the diplomatic community, as well as that of at least one diplomat who has not yet arrived in Peking, namely H. E. Carlo Garbasse, successor to Baron Aliotti as Italian Minister to China, who is due to arrive in Peking some time this month.

R. T. Burge, the well-known San Francisco banker, who has recently made a trip to Shanghai and the South of China in connection with the financial interests of the Methodist Mission, has returned to Peking. Mr. Burge will soon set out on a journey to Siberia in the interests of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. He will be accompanied by A. Sevier, of the Russian navy, who will act as his confidential secretary, and expects to travel through the country from Vladivostock to the western front.

Albert E. Fouts, export manager of the Garford Motor Truck Company of Lima, Ohio, is in Peking for a visit of a few days. Mr. Fouts has investigated the possibilities of Shanghai in his line of business and states that he is very pleased with that city as a market for motor trucks, and that he looks to China as a big field for the motor truck business in the very near future. From Peking Mr. Fouts goes to Hongkong and thence to the Philippines, Straits Settlements and British India.

Chang Yi-pang, Vice-Minister of Justice, who was recently delegated to Shanghai by the government to superintend the burning of the remaining stock of opium, in a telegram to Peking states that, although several suggestions have been made to destroy the drug by throwing it into the sea, he is personally in favor of destruction by fire. He further reports that he has invited various organizations to send representatives to cooperate with him from January 6 in examining the opium before committing it to the flames. The burning will commence on January 15.

Some months ago two Japanese, named Matsushita Shichiro and Natsuma Sukeza, were arrested in Peking in connection with an alleged attempt to

World's Largest Electrical Manufacturer
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY was founded twenty-five years ago at the very beginning of the great electrical industry. Since that day it has been the acknowledged leader in electrical development, engineering and manufacturing.

Equipped to undertake the very largest electrical projects, the General Electric Company electrifies railroads, factories and mills, develops electric power from waterfalls and rivers, installs electric light and power plants. This company manufactures electrical machinery of all kinds and sizes, specializing in electric power equipment for factories, textile mills, manufacturing of every kind, railroad service and mining operations. An extensive engineering force is maintained to design special apparatus for unusual industrial problems.

Branch offices are maintained in all large cities in the United States and in principal countries of the world.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

Representatives in the Far East:
CHINA — Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai
DUTCH EAST INDIES — General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java
JAPAN — Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama; General Electric Company, Yokohama
KOREA — Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Seoul
PHILIPPINES — Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representatives outside of Japan
American General Electric Edison Corporation of China
Shanghai

49D-3

assassinate General Tuan Chi-jui. They were charged with violation of the regulations controlling the use of explosives and with premeditation of murder. Both are now discharged by the Nagasaki Local Court on the ground that the bombs said to have been in possession of the accused were of no explosive value and the charge of premeditation of murder is accordingly untenable. The release of these two Japanese, who confessed in Peking that they were hired by Chinese political agents to assassinate General Tuan, has caused great indignation in the Capital.

A member of the American legation stated in an interview that the legation had received so many protests regarding the possible establishment of breweries and distilleries in China that it had not been possible to answer each protest in detail. Should the case of the establishment of breweries with American capital in China definitely come up, states the American official, it would have to be settled on its legal merits; and if the laws of the United States prohibit the manufacture and sale of beer and distilled liquors at home, they would likewise appear to hold good in most of the commercial centers in China as it is against American ideals and concerns operations under the principle of extraterritoriality.

Peking, January 4, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Chu Chi-chien, Head of the Northern Delegation to the Chinese Internal Peace Conference

Chu Chi-chien is a native of Kweichow. In the Tsing dynasty he received the degree of M. A. through competitive Chinese examinations. After having held various government offices, Mr. Chu was appointed to assist in the management of educational affairs for the Capital. In 1904 he was appointed Superintendent of Peking Inner Police. In 1907 the present President, Hsu Shih-chang, was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria, and soon after the appointment, he recommended to the Throne that Chu Chi-chien be given the office of Director-General of Mongolian Affairs. The Throne approved of the recommendation and gave him a handsome monthly salary.

Later, Hsu Shih-chang sent Mr. Chu abroad to study the problems of colonization in order that he might be of assistance in colonizing Manchuria. Upon his return, Mr. Chu was engaged by a Viceroy of Manchuria as his adviser. On account of his disagreement with General Tien Liang, a member of the Government Council, he returned to Peking and was subsequently appointed director of one section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in 1909.

Chu Chi-chien was taken into the confidence of the late President Yuan Shih-kai upon the recommendation of Hsu Shih-chang. In July of 1912, he was therefore appointed Minister of Communications when Lu Cheng-hsiang was Prime Minister. He retained this office after Chao Ping-chun had succeeded Premier Lu. In July of 1913, when the second revolution was at its height, Mr. Chu was appointed Acting Prime Minister, but he did not accept the post on account of political inexpediency. On September 11 of the same year, when the revolution was suppressed, he became Minister of the Interior, which position he held for almost two years.

In the winter of 1915, Yuan Shih-kai started the movement to make himself Emperor, and Chu Chi-chien played an important part in the movement. Upon the death of Yuan Shih-kai after the failure of his movement, Mr. Chu resigned the office of Minister of Interior, and was ordered to be arrested on account of his connection with the imperialistic movement. He retired to Tientsin.

In the summer of 1918, the new parliament was convoked, and Chu Chi-chien was elected Vice-Speaker of the Senate. A few days before this event, the government issued a mandate pardoning those who were associated with the Yuan Shih-kai monarchical movement. However, Mr. Chu declined the honor, and a few months later a new Vice-Speaker of the Senate was elected. Chu Chi-chien has now been appointed Chief of the Northern peace delegation to the Chinese peace conference. He has the confidence of the present President, and is considered a powerful leader of the Chaotung clique or Communications Party.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

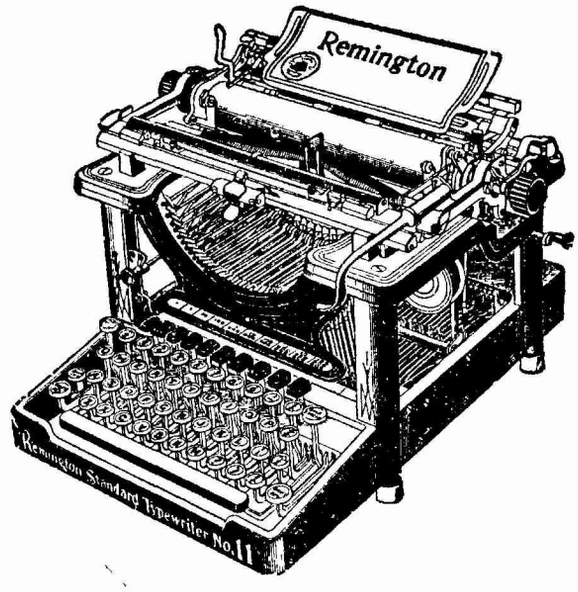
January 1. In order to meet an army of 40,000 Poles marching on Berlin, the 5th German Division is ordered by Herr Noske to resist them.——German troops at Riga withdraw before a superior Bolshevik army.——The Esthonian government, for whose army volunteers are being enrolled daily, in encounters with the Bolshevik elements clears the Peninsulars of Jaminda and Paerispea.——The Commander of the British squadron in the Baltic wires that he is unable to intervene effectively in the disorders occurring in that region.

January 2. Marshal Foch grants the request of the German delegation to suspend the prohibition of intercourse between the occupied territory and the remainder of Germany; the Allies are supplying the

It is the

Self Starting Remington

All you have to do is insert the paper and write



It was the Remington Typewriter Company which created the modern profession of shorthand and typewriting.

This latest invention, the Self Starting Remington, gives this profession the most potent helper and labor saver it has received in many years.

Call and let us demonstrate

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road Shanghai

07-235

interior of Germany with certain raw materials in order to prevent unemployment.

January 7. The delegates to the Peace Conference at Versailles begin to arrive in Paris; present indications are that Russia will not be represented at the Conference, no arrangement being possible between the Entente and the Bolsheviks, while the other sporadic little governments in Russia are not entitled to the qualification of States.

CHINA

January 2. Advices from Peking are to the effect that the government is willing to have the peace conference between the North and South held in Shanghai, but only in the native city and not in the International Settlement.

SIBERIA

January 2. As a result of Bolshevik disorders along the trans-Siberian railway, Admiral Koltchak proclaims the mobilization of all officers able to carry arms.

January 5. The U. S. War Trade Board changes the previous plan of only allowing shipments to be consigned to Shipping Board representatives at Vladivostock and announces that export licenses will be issued freely.

GENERAL

January 1. The new German Constitution provides for a People's House and a State House, the members of the latter to be appointed by the Federal parliaments; Prince Max of Baden is nominated as a candidate of the democratic party for the National Assembly.

January 3. President Wilson arrives in Rome, having been met at the frontier by King Victor Emmanuel, Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, and Count Macchi de Celeere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who arrived in the royal special train.——U. S. Secretary of the Navy Daniels informs the House Naval Committee that American capital fighting ships would in the future be superior to those of other nations because of their electrical-driven machinery, instancing the turbo-electrical machinery to be installed on the *New Mexico*, which will develop 26,000 horse-power and give the ship a speed of 21 knots.——Federal Judge Vaughan, at Honolulu, following his recent decision that Chinese and Japanese who had served in the United States army were entitled to citizenship, declares that he will issue a writ of mandamus on the naturalization examiner to issue the necessary papers; 1,000 are effected by the court's ruling.

January 4. Count Hertling, recently Chancellor of Germany, dies at his home in Bavaria.——The U. S. Secretary of War makes a statement that since the armistice was signed 700,000 men had been discharged within 5 weeks, adding that the War Department has not reached a decision on the question of universal military service.

January 5. It is announced at Washington that the total deaths of the American forces at Archangel up to November 25 were 86, of this number 65 having died from disease.——President Wilson asks the U. S. Congress to vote a credit of G. $100,000,000 for the purpose of supplying food to the populations of Europe suffering from famine.

January 6. The death occurs at Oyster Bay (Long Island) of Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States; Congress and the U. S. Supreme Court adjourn on hearing the news.——Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, gives notice that he will contest the seat of the newly-elected Senator for Michigan who defeated him in the recent elections; he charges excessive use of money.——An operation on the ear is performed on the ex-Kaiser, who is stated to be in a serious mental condition.

January 7. In order to make their desire for demobilization, now that actual fighting has ceased, more apparent, a delegation of soldiers assembles in front of the War Office in London and demands to see a representative official.

January 8. The funeral takes place at Oyster Bay of the late Theodore Roosevelt.——The situation in Berlin becomes considerably quieter although on the whole the Liebknecht group is gaining ground; among recent acts of Liebknecht's followers was the seizure of several newspapers.

America

The U. S. Committee on Public Information authorized that on and after December 9, 1918, there would be no censorship of films for export either by the customs or by the committee, or by any other division of the government.

On November 26 a statue of James Whitcomb Riley was unveiled at Greenfield, Indiana, the poet's birthplace. It is the work of Miss Reynolds Richards, and was completed at her studio in New York on November 6. The statue will stand in the Court-house Square on a granite pedestal.

The additional passage charge of 16⅔ per cent of the normal one-way fare required from passengers travelling in standard sleeping cars and parlor cars, and 8⅓ per cent of the one-way fare required from passengers travelling in tourist sleeping cars, was abolished on December 31. This means a reduction of one-half cent per mile in the fare of passengers using standard sleeping or parlor cars, and one-fourth cent a mile in the fare of those using tourist sleeping cars.

Men and Events

Professor N. Gist Gee, of Soochow University, Soochow, China, has just had published a pamphlet entitled "Some Interesting Chinese Fungi."

E. J. Hazen, manager of the J. C. Whitney Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart on January 20 for an extensive trip in Europe and America.

More than 400 troops of the army of General Lung Chi-kwang, former military governor of Kwantung, China, arrived in Shanghai on January 6 *en route* to Tientsin.

John W. Finch, manager of the New York-Orient Mines Company, who has been in China several months, expects to depart for America accompanied by Mrs. Finch on January 18.

C. J. Spiker, U. S. Assessor at the Mixed Court, returned to Shanghai on Saturday, January 4, after a leave of absence of four months spent at his home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Spiker resumed his duties at the Mixed Court on Tuesday, January 7.

At the annual meeting of the Chinese Native Products Development Association of Shanghai on Saturday, January 4, it was decided by the members to

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 **Undivided Profits U.S. $1,713,000**

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Socrabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

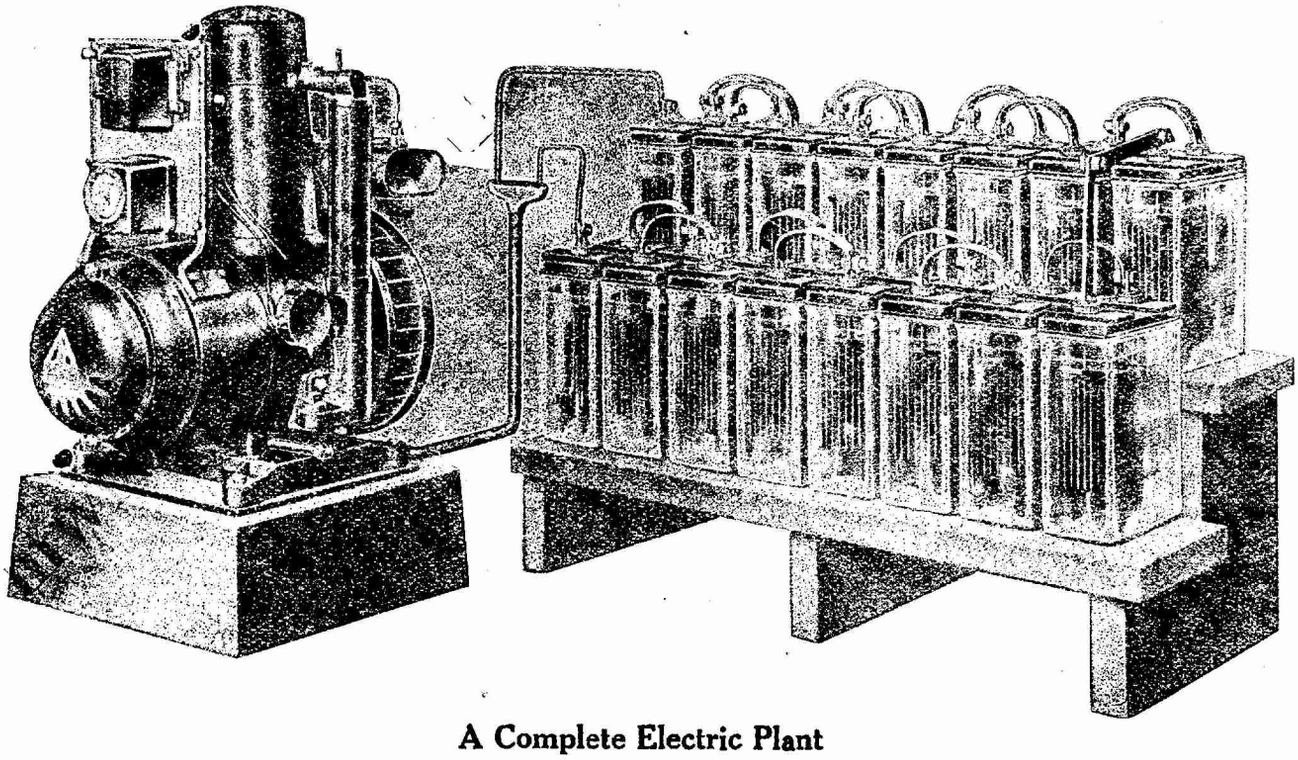
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Havana.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Everybody Anywhere



A Complete Electric Plant

Operates on Kerosene Oil but gives four times the light.
Write and ask us all about it.

FEARON DANIEL & CO. INC. SOLE AGENTS.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin.

07-237

establish an exhibition museum at the Buddhist Temple of Liu Yun and to publish a monthly magazine.

Dr. Frank Rawlinson will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, January 12, at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, at 5 o'clock. This is the last of a series of talks Dr. Rawlinson will deliver before the Service. There will be a solo by W. J. Haynes.

Roger S. Greene who is resident director of the Rockerfeller Foundation at Peking, is in Shanghai on his way to the States, where he will take up details of the plans for a medical school and hospital to be erected in Shanghai on a lot purchased by the Rockefeller Foundation on Rue de L'Observatoire.

Nineteen commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the French Areo Mission to Japan arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, January 9, per s. s. *Sphinx* from Paris. The French government is sending 100 aeroplanes of various types with the mission and Japanese flyers will be taught by the French officers.

O. S. Orrick, president of the California Paint Company, one of the largest manufacturers of paints, varnishes and roofings, is *en route* to the Orient for the purpose of establishing agencies for his firm in China. The head office of the California Paint Company is in Oakland, California.

Stewart P. Elliot, manager in China for W. R. Grace & Company, has been confined to his home for several days because of a serious injury to his knee. The injury was caused by a fall from a horse while out riding at Tientsin several weeks ago. He will probably be confined to his home for several weeks.

Lieutenant C. W. Bishop, of the U. S. Navy, has arrived in China, where he will be attached to the American Consulate at Shanghai for the purpose of looking after the censorship of cablegrams going to America. Heretofore all cablegrams from China to America have been censored in San Francisco.

Earl B. Rose, of the law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, Shanghai, has received news that his father, David S. Rose, had a paralytic stroke while in Brazil. David S. Rose was in Shanghai during 1915 and 1916 and has been Mayor of Milwaukee three succeeding times.

H. T. Bradley, manager of the Specialty Section of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, was thrown from his motor cycle on Bubbling Well Road, as it skidded into a tram car, on Thursday morning, January 9. Mr. Bradley received several bad cuts and bruises from the accident and was later removed to his home.

Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, of Shanghai, have moved their law offices from 123 Szechuen Road to the Burkill building, opposite the International Banking Corporation at No. 2 Kiukiang Road, and T. R. Jernigan, president of the firm, has moved his residence from 123 Szechuen Road to 23 Whangpoo Road.

Among those planning to depart on the s. s. *Nanking* for the United States on January 16 are the following: Count L. Jezierski, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank; P. J. Fitzimmons, of the Chiam Commercial Company, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons; C. R. Tichenor, of Getz Brothors, and Mrs. Tichenor; E. H. Constaine, general manager for Nanyang Brothers; and W. A. Salter. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gande, on their way to England, will go *via* San Francisco.

Fourteen of the American states have now ratified the amendment to the Constitution to make the country permanently dry, as follows: Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana. No state has voted against the amendment. The number of states necessary to carry the amendment is thirty-six and the number that have yet to vote are thirty-four.

Invitations have been issued by the president and faculty of the Shanghai College, Shanghai, for the official opening of the new Haskell Gymnasium on Saturday, January 11, at 9 a.m. The program includes an Inter-Academy basket ball game, Seminary Commencement, and military parade. At 2.30 p. m. the formal opening ceremony of the gymnasium will be held, followed by an athletic exhibition and an address by General Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defense Commissioner. At 3.30 p. m. a Chinese play will be given.

The annual report of the Executive Committee of the American Association of China has just been issued reporting the activities of the association during the year 1918. The officers of the American Association are as follows: president, W. S. Fleming; vice-president, Dr. W. T. Findley; honorary secretary, A. S. Goldsmith; honorary treasurer, C. L. Seitz. The Executive Committee is composed of H. H. Arnold, J. W. Gallagher, Dr. S. A. Ransom, F. J. Raven, J. H. Dollar, Capt. H. E. Morton and Capt. W. I. Eisler.

More than 55 members of the Wu-Han Western Returned Students' Club, representing institutions of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden, and almost every well known college of the United States, were present at a banquet given at Wu-Han, China, on Tuesday evening, December 31. During the evening brief speeches were made by General C. E. Liu, Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, Dr. Jeme Tien-yow and Q. L. Young. Dr. Jeme, president of the club, announced that this was the first annual banquet given and outlined the main object of the club, which is to bring men of various talents and training and of different professions together into one body for cooperation of work to promote the interests of the country.

President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson arrived in Paris Monday, January 7, from Italy. It was announced that President Wilson plans to return to the United States to attend the closing sessions of the present Congress and will then come back to France later to attend the peace conference. On Sunday President Wilson journeyed from Rome to Milan. It rained heavily on the entire trip but at Genoa the rain failed to prevent the program from being carried out. Bareheaded, President Wilson laid a wreath on the statue of Columbus and made a speech of tribute to Columbus. He closed, saying "Being free, America desires to show others how they also may share the freedom of the world." In the demonstrations at Milan, American secret service men said they never had taken any President through such scenes of demonstration or through such great crowds. The throngs were orderly but wild with enthusiasm and thousands rushed Mr. Wilson, determined in their attempts to kiss his hands or his clothing.

Chinese-American Company

EXPORTERS—IMPORTERS—CONTRACTORS.

Cable address—CHIAM—all codes.

BOSTON	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
Weld Building.	Woolworth Building.	2A-Kiukiang Road.

HANKOW	PEKING	KOBE
20-22 Vakhovitch.	Fong Tchar Yuan.	36 Nichi Machi.

洋行 **AMERICAN TRADING Co.** 茂生

Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York

Oriental Branches
Shanghai Tokio
Yokohama Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

Agencies
Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Peking

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:

"AGA" Co.—"Aga" Acetylene Lights for Lighthouses, Buoys, Railway Signaling.
ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING Co., BULLOCK ELECTRIC Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generatos and Transformers.
BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR Co.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material, from Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.
ENGELBURG HULLER Co.—Rice Machinery.
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.
INGERSOLL RAND Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riveting hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers & Beyer Barometric Condensers.
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.
KERR TURBINE Co.—Steam Turbines.
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—Cash Registers.
RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
T. L. SMITH AND Co.—Concrete Mixers.
STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co.—Telephones for all purposes.
B. F. STURTEVANT Co.—Exhaust and Ventilatiug Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE Co.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K." and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.
WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.
YORK MANUFACTURING Co.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.
PAPER MILLS.—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all Kinds.

TRUSCON STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (KAHN SYSTEM)

The Truscon Laboratories (Chemical Department)
Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

07-239

Destruction of Opium Stocks

Preparations were begun during the week for the burning of the huge stocks of opium, valued at several million dollars, held in Shanghai. The stock amounts to 1,200 chests. The examination of the opium is being conducted by foreign and Chinese experts in the presence of a number of spectators who are admitted on passes issued by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. As each chest is opened all the balls of opium are placed on a table and any that are misshapen or appear to have been tampered with are immediately chopped open and thoroughly examined. On Friday afternoon more than 5,000 balls had been examined without discovering any evidence that there had been substitution. The actual burning will take place at Pootung, where four incinerators have been erected by the Customs authorities. Each furnace will burn about 30 chests daily. Those who believe that the opium should be given to the Red Cross have continued the agitation but apparently the Chinese authorities are determined to carry out their program for the destruction of the stocks.

Annual Meeting of East China Educational Association

The annual meeting of the East China Educational Association is planned to be held January 28-30 and the program will include the following: A half day session is to be given to religious education, the program of which is being prepared by a committee with the Rev. W. H. Luce acting chairman. One afternoon meeting will be devoted to sectional meetings, including one for kindergarteners, directed by Miss Hackney, one for science teachers, directed by Professor March, and one for middle school teachers under the direction of Rev. B. L. Ancell. There will be the reports of several important committees to come up for discussion and among the papers to be presented are the following: "How to Standardize the Middle School Curriculum," by F. C. Wilcox; "Government Recognition of Middle Schools," by H. S. Redfern; "The Place of Agricultural Education in Middle and Lower Schools," by J. H. Reisner; "The Social Relations of Men and Women Students," by Dr. Isabel Hamilton; "Measuring Results in School Work," by E. J. Anderson.

Death of Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt died peacefully while asleep at his home at Oyster Bay, N. Y., on January 7. He was 60 years old. In accordance with his last wishes the funeral on Wednesday, January 8, was of Spartan simplicity. First there were prayer services at the family home attended only by relatives. At the services at the church there was no music, no eulogy, no honorary pallbearers and no flowers. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt received Monday night a cablegram of sympathy from President Wilson sent from the French-Italian frontier. It said: "Please accept my heartfelt sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband, the news of which has shocked me very much." Five hundred other messages of sympathy from all sources and ranks were received. Army airplanes maintained a ceaseless patrol over Sagamore Hill, the home of Colonel Roosevelt, where his body lay. The planes occasionally swooped down to drop laurel wreathes among the elms near the mansion. Captain Archibald Roosevelt, the Colonel's son, discussing the request that the nation be allowed to accord national honors at the funeral of the Colonel, said that a national memorial service might be held in Washington later but the funeral would have to be private in accordance with the Colonel's wishes.

Flags were at half-mast at the White House and at all public buildings in respect to Theodore Roosevelt on January 7. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and General Poyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, ordered flags at half-mast on every ship, every shore station of the navy, and every army post or camp at home or abroad.

Prehistoric Union of Chinese and American Continents

One of the most interesting results of the explorations of the scientists of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry into far distant lands in search of plants that might advantageously be introduced and grown in the United States has been the discovery in China of trees that supply proof of the theory that this country and America were once continuous. Although this proposition has for some time been accepted as sound by geologists, the average person will find much to ponder over and to marvel at in the thought of a time when the Pacific Ocean did not exist, when all the way from Central Asia to the Atlantic coast there extended a continuous body of land supporting a flora and fauna of related, even though somewhat varying, species. And yet no other explanation can be made of the fact that in China and the United States—separated by four thousand miles of land and eight thousand miles of water—there are growing closely related trees native to those two countries only of all the nations of the world. Of these, three have thus far been located and identified and their unquestionable relationship established.

The first of these is the Tulip poplar represented in the United States by the species *Liriodendron tulipifera*, and in China by the almost identical L. *chinensis*. The former is one of the most beautiful of native American flowering trees, and one of the fastest growing, tallest and largest of the forest trees of the country. It is often referred to in the West as "white-wood." The latter, though not found to attain the same immense size as its American relative, is vigorous, quick-growing and thrifty.

Of the only two species of the aromatic sassafras tree known, one, *Sassafras sassafras*, is found in several parts of the United States and the other, *S. tzumu*, in many places in China, where its timber is highly prized.

Although there are a score or more varieties of hickory, it was never believed that there was one native to any country but America until the late Frank N. Meyer of the office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture discovered the species *Carya Cathayensis* in Chekiang province and in the mountains around Changhua Hsien. In America, the hickory is one of the most valuable of hardwoods, in addition to being a most beautiful and ornamental tree, and, in the case of two or three species, a valued source of edible nuts. The pecan (*Carya pecan*) is one of the most important of the latter sort. The Chinese hickory is in every respect a true member of the genus; its nuts are eaten

as a sweetmeat and in fancy pastries; and the tough, resistant wood is used, as in the United States, for making tool handles, vehicle parts, etc. Probably these are but a few of the plant forms common to China and the United States and at the same time peculiar to those countries, but they are sufficient to supply an additional bond of interest and scientific relationship between two nations separated by the width of the whole world.

Women's Work

Women Become Farm Workers

Because of the great shortage of labor due to the demand for men in the army and navy as well as the essential war industries, the above picture is of a group of women who are working on a farm not far from New York City. Tens of thousands of women have become farm workers so that the food production of the United States shall not be decreased, but increased. At the present time, when the United States has been called upon to supply food for war-impoverished Europe, until the food production there is again normal, a strong appeal has been made for more workers on farms throughout the United States.

American Woman's Club

The last meeting of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, January 7, and the program included a discussion of the works and the place of Amy Lowell in the new movement in American poetry by Mrs. Florence Ayscough. A brief biographical sketch was given in addition to an interesting talk: "Miss Lowell considers all forms proper for the writing of poetry, provided they adequately fit and express the subject. The more forms poetry has at its command, the richer will be the poetry. The invention of a new form is a signal service to any art. New forms are invented to express something which seems inadequately clothed in any of the old forms, which, however, must continue to exist. Polyphonic prose, the purest, most elastic of all forms, following any and all of the rules governing other forms, is an absolutely new form used for the first time in English by Miss Lowell. Two writers, St. Paul-Roux and Paul Fort, have used it in French." A short business meeting was held prior to the regular program and Mrs. Ayscough urged that more women come to the workrooms of the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association to help in the making of 97,000 gauze hospital bandages necessary for the American Red Cross in Siberia. This work is being done by the Allied War Relief Association as requested by the American Red Cross and a large number of workers are demanded, as the work cannot be turned over to the Chinese tailors. A The Dansant is to be given at the Carlton Cafe on January 22 in aid of the Siberian War Relief Fund, and there will also be a sale of pictures, which were donated by Madame Wu, a prominent Chinese artist, in connection with the tea. The admission for the dansant will be Mex. $1 and all funds will be turned over to war relief purposes. Those elected for membership in the club are as follows: Mesdames W. Swenson, Herbert Welch, R. T. Bryan, Paul Hutchinson, E. J. Hudson, Alma Wright, Herbert Denstan, W. Besson and Harrison Haines. A meeting of the Literary Department of the club was held on Thursday afternoon. A lecture on "Ancient Irrigation in Szechuen" by the Rev. Joshua Vale was given and several papers were read on "Great Engineering Works in China."

Returned Students and their Relationship to the Church

A conference small in numbers but large in promise, was held December 28 when a group of Chinese women, returned students, met to discuss the question of their relationship to the Church. Students from England, Belgium and various colleges in the United States were present and took part in the discussion. The problem of how to utilize the leadership of educated women is one of the most acute now facing the churches, and the proportion of women in the churches in Shanghai constitutes a challenge to the best thought amongst us; the proportion is about one in three. The conference was divided into morning and afternoon sessions, the morning session led by Dr. D. W. Lyon, the afternoon session being an informal discussion. Dr. Lyon began with the thought of China's most pressing needs and went on to elucidate the fact that to meet these needs there must be organization to conserve effort and unite service. The chief

organization to this end is the Christian Church, which with all its imperfections here and elsewhere, is capable of infinite development and self-sacrifice. The afternoon session raised several points; the first, "Why is the average returned student loose in his or her church connections?" Second, "Why should a student join heartily in the life of the church?" Third, "What can the returned student expect to find in the church in the way of work and welcome?" Fourth, "What definite forms of work are open to educated women in the church?" The discussion all through the conference was free and frank. One speaker expressed the opinion of the meeting when she said that in her student days she had thought that her own personal experience was sufficient and that outward forms, such as church membership, were unimportant; but since then, she had found vital connection with a church was essential to her own growth. The fact that there is very little work being done for young women in the churches in Shanghai, outside the students in mission schools, seems to be a challenge to this group of women. There will never be young life in the church unless special provision is made for it. At the conclusion of the conference, six of those present gave in their names as wishing to form a class for instruction in the principles of girls club work, in case such an opportunity should open up in their respective churches. A conference like this is surely a good omen. We know how much the Church at home has owed to the earnest effort of its enlightened women, and as educated women more and more get behind the work of the Church in China, the same advance will certainly follow. The conference was held at the invitation of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan and the League of Nations

Viscount Kato, formerly Foreign Minister of Japan, in the "Taikan," Tokio

As Japan no longer can remain isolated from the rest of the world, the first thing we ought to do is to understand things Western and let the Westerners fully understand things Japanese, and in this respect I believe that the work the Bunmei Kyokai has done and is going to do is most admirable. There are a great number of things now taking place in the West which the Japanese people do not well understand. I myself, though I have had various opportunities to approach the Westerners and have exerted myself to understand things Western, still hesitate to say that I understand them completely. For instance, what was the real and fundamental motive of America's participation in the war? Was it because a great number of American citizens were killed by the inhuman activities of German submarines? Most of our countrymen were not satisfied with this simple explanation and thought that America had entered the war in order to attain some great ambition and that what she declared openly was nothing but a lie. I myself also harbored such suspicion at times, but, having carefully studied the situation, through books and periodicals, I reached the conclusion that President Wilson is sincere in his words, having no other ambition than to obtain peace, perfect and permanent, and that the American people at large are working faithfully in accordance with the noble ideal professed by their President. Many persons say that America is ambitious to hold various economic interests in Siberia, such as railways, mines, etc., and that her many philanthropic works are but the means to increase her influence among the Russian population. I am confident, however, that this is a mere suspicion arising from utter ignorance on the part of our countrymen. The American people are sincere and what they are aiming at is to destroy the "brutalism" of the German people for the sake of humanity and civilization. Another important thing which our countrymen can hardly understand is the idea regarding a League of Nations. Confessing frankly, I myself am quite doubtful as to the practicability of the scheme. I have studied the idea through Viscount Grey's address, which I have read several times, but I cannot help but say that I am unable to understand what he is driving at. It seems to me that the idea is nothing but a dream of dreamers. Yet, I think that I may be able to understand it well if I go to England and hear what Viscount Grey says because I know him personally and am convinced that he is not a dreamer but a practical man. The other day I heard Viscount Uchida, our Foreign Minister, talk on the League of Nations idea, but I wonder whether he really understands the idea as completely as Viscount Grey, President Wilson and other statesmen in the West. It is really difficult to understand how war can be stopped simply by the establishment of a League of Nations, while mankind is mankind and competition and conflict among nations still remain. This is the reason why I say that our countrymen must understand the Western thoughts more fully.

Americans in Siberia

From the "Seoul Press" (Japanese)

It is a truism that man's actions are usually controlled by the desire of promoting his own interests, but there are occasions when he entirely disregards them and shows himself ready to suffer pain and hardship, even death itself, in the cause of his faith and principle, or for the sake of his fellow men. Such acts of heroism and self-sacrifice are appreciated and admired in Japan no less than in any other country and we believe that our people are no whit inferior to any other people on earth in possessing the sense of altruism and acting according to its dictates when occasion demands. In spite of this, it is strange that the Japanese in general seem to be incapable of doing full justice to acts of heroism or self-sacrifice collectively done by a nation. For instance, notwithstanding all the eloquent utterances of President Wilson explaining the motive of America's participation in the great war and all the noble examples shown by the American people in helping their Allies in Europe, there are not a few men in Japan who still doubt their sincerity and persist in attributing baser motives to their altruistic actions. This is particularly noticeable in their interpretation of the American activities in Siberia. As a matter of fact, be it said to our regret, some men of intelligence, who ought to know better, are occasionally found expressing their doubt that, in endeavoring to help the Siberians in their hour of distress, as she is doing, America must have some ulterior motives, such as the control of their railways or the exploitation of their rich natural resources. It seems to us, in interpreting America's actions in Siberia in such a way, these Japanese observers are but giving expression to their own egoistic desires to reap the benefits in that region. It reflects shame on their character,

and, if they value their reputation at all, they should be careful of expressing such opinions. This advice is equally applicable to a section of our press, which is inclined to criticism of our great neighbor across the Pacific by misinterpreting and misrepresenting most of its actions, though such journals have not too good a reputation to uphold. It is also with the same spirit of self-sacrifice that the American troops and railwaymen despatched by their government to that region are working. It is doing gross injustice to them to attribute any selfish motive to their noble efforts. No doubt thanks to their presence and the good service rendered by them, America will steadily gain in influence in Siberia, as already seems to be the case. It is to be expected that when normal conditions return to Siberia, American influence will be found predominating all others in that region. None can reasonably complain if such eventualities take place, for it is only natural that good acts should have good recompense. If our people wish to gain the love and confidence of the Siberians and enhance our influence among them, they should follow the American example. And what if American influence comes to be in the ascendancy in Siberia? For our country it is very much to be preferred to any other. Even supposing that region does come under the political domination of America, we shall have no fear whatever of our safety being menaced from that direction, though we do not think that such contingency will occur. It is, however, presumable that America will come to possess and wield a great economic influence there. We hope she will, for Siberia economically opened by the help of American capital and brains will become a great market for our industrial products.

The Way of Chinese Politicians

From the Shanghai "Shen Pao" (Chinese)

If our politicians would carry out their policies as are openly declared China would cease to have trouble. It has been the habit of the military people to say that they would return to their farms as soon as a certain object is attained. The declaration of a politician is that he would not enter official service when his goal is reached. But in actual fact they always act contrary to their declaration. The reason is that at the time the declaration is made they have already resolved to secure a certain benefit after reaching the so-called goal. It is therefore their habit to act just in the reverse direction so that they could secure the means to improve their livelihood. The business of the militarist is to hold his fort with military forces and the business of the politician is to make a living by meddling with politics and forming new parties. If they fail then they continue to create trouble. If they succeed then they quarrel among themselves. What we need are military men and politicians who can carry out their promises. It is presumed that Hsiung Hsi-lin has issued statement not only for himself but also for the advice of others.

America's Big Navy

From the Harbin "Novosti Jizni" (Russian)

The naval program announced by America for the next three years permits a doubt with regard to the sincerity of the declaration that the United States entered into the war with the sole object of preventing future wars. Why, it is asked, does the government which is the initiator of the League of Nations, announce such a huge military program when the armistice is proclaimed and when the Central Empires apparently will not be able to continue the war? At her entry into this war America declared: "That this will probably be the last world conflict and that America's aim will be to secure the whole world for democracy." If we look upon Europe at the present time we may surely say that the stand occupied now by democracy is stronger than it has ever been. When Russia is organized there will be no place in Europe with an autocratic *regime*. In America and in Africa democracy is also strong. With regard to Asia the strongest and most energetic Power is Japan. We are at the end of the greatest struggle, when one throne has fallen after another. Japan is the only Power in the world where there remain traces of an autocratic *regime*. While it continues, universal disarmament will be a fiction and democracy will be endangered. It is hoped anyhow that Japanese statesmen will be wise enough to foresee the necessity to cordinate their policy with the common desire. If, on the contrary, Japan maintains the competition in strength of armaments she will be overtaken from the beginning. It is a polite way in which America is warning her by adopting a huge naval program.

Why Buy Water

If you want Ink?

Concentrated Ink Tablets

Easy to use—Economical
Indispensable to Travelers
Ink Tablet + Water = Best Ink
Does not Corrode

Squires Bingham Co.

The Store of Quality.
Tel. C-4770 *17a Nanking Road*

REPUTABLE Firms interested in Doeskins Bristles, Feathers, Musk, Rhubarb, etc. are cordially invited to appoint us as their sole buying Agents in Szechwan Province.

For particulars write to

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

07-243

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Japan is too Polite

From the "Yorodzu," Tokio

The claims of nations in the peace conference have been publicly discussed. America's claims have been most explicitly stated. China's criticism of Japan's aggression is madness, but China's claims include restitution of foreign concessions to China. Japan's claims alone have not been made clear, or if clear, not endorsed by the people. Japan has hitherto been too polite in international deals. Not only has she not taken an aggressive attitude, but she has refrained from claiming what is due to her. She won thereby only the scorn of foreign countries. Japan has done her utmost in the war. She could not have done more. She does not want to boast but she does not even claim what are due her. She is only anxious not to win the displeasure of other nations. In an individual this characteristic may be praiseworthy. It is the essence of Bushido. But to-day in international affairs such modesty will bring disadvantages. A certain nation, openly advocating peace, annexed foreign lands without number. To-day she is respected as if she were the god of peace. That was because of the propaganda conducted by that country. No propaganda campaign is conducted by Japan. So her proper claims are buried in oblivion by claims of other nations. Then the reticent policy of the Japanese government, keeping secret our proper claims, cannot be supported by the people. Consequently, some foreign papers say that there is no public opinion in Japan. Though Japan has done her utmost in the war, they say that Japan is watching the weather and that Japan's attitude is criticized as being indefinite and dishonest. Japanese statesmen are far behind even Chinese in diplomatic ability. Military activities which may border on aggression can be checked, but international claims need not at all be held back. Whatever the nature of claims made may be, it is up to foreign nations to listen to them. When Chinese peace delegates are making claims to suit themselves Japan is keeping silence. Is it not a sign of incompetence on the part of the authorities? Concerning the peace conference, is not the Hara ministry only trying too soften the hearts of the people? Is it not going to take a backward policy? Is it not trying to follow the "white paper policy" in foreign diplomacy also? The government takes a position as if it thought that any one will do for peace delegate, and that Japan's claims need not be endorsed by the people. If it is so cold-blooded in regard to the peace conference the results of the conference can be imagined now. Is the Hara ministry trying to bring to nought the efforts made by the people in the war? Why is it lightly considering the peace conference? The abandonment of racial discrimination is a claim which must by all means be recognized by the peace conference. Why should not that claim be presented? Even America may not possibly refuse to recognize this claim, which is consistent with her principles and objects. Deception is most to be shunned in international dealings. False masks must soon or late be removed. Even America should refrain from falsehood and deception. When the world is filled with the praise of America, we do not want to attack America purposely. We do not grudge praise for America. We only want America's actions in future to be consistent. She should listen to claims of other nations, if they be proper. Japan's attitude has always been modest and respectful to other nations, but when the nation unites for a cause which she considers just, she will go at it with resoluteness. Will the government be able to satisfy the people? We hope that the Japanese government will not finish by making no claim at all at the peace conference. The conference should be helped to assist in establishing permanent peace in the world.

The Burning of Opium

From the Shanghai "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

Public opinion is unanimous that the opium soon to be burned should be made a useful present to the Red Cross Societies of the Allied countries. It seems to us that the best could be done by those who are to-day giving a reception to the Peking opium-burning Commissioner is to put this proposal before the said Commissioner. If they agree that it is better to give the opium away than to burn it, then they should ask the Peking Commissioner to wire to Peking to this effect. They should make it their aim to reach the goal. This is the last day they could accomplish the change and they must not miss the opportunity. According to the view of Messrs. Hang and Chang it will take one month to examine the opium balls before handing the same over to the foreign Red Cross Societies. In our opinion there is no need to examine the stuff if it is to be given away. If some of the opium balls have been replaced with imitation stuff the imitation is bound to be revealed when the Red Cross chemists begin to use the drug. What we must guard against at the present time is the desperate efforts of certain people to frustrate the idea as the giving away would reveal the trick while the burning would not.

China's Great Hide and Skin Industry

BY Y. L. CHANG

ALTHOUGH China is not well advanced in her leather industry as regards modern methods of manufacture, she has an almost inexhaustible source of raw hides and skins to supply the rest of the world as well as her own needs. Hides and skins exported annually constitute one of the largest sources of revenue to the country as a whole, and the exports will doubtless assume even much larger proportions, particularly if certain reforms be carried out which the Hide and Leather Guild of Shanghai are now energetically urging.

1. The total exports of all sorts of hides and skins for last year, according to a conservative estimate, approximately approached thirty million haikwan taels. The president of the Hide and Leather Guild, however, puts the exports at $40,000,000 at Shanghai and Hankow alone, and at $60,000,000 when Tientsin and other ports are included. The exports consist mainly of cow hides and goat skins in their natural state, but dried. The cow hides exported are derived chiefly from buffalos and yellow cows. The hides of buffalos and yellow cows are found in largest quantities at Hankow, Nanking and in Szechuen. Cow hides that pass Chungking are from Siberia and the western portion of Szechuen and are shipped to Hankow for final distribution. The demands for hides and skins had been greatly augmented as the result of the European war and last year from Shanghai alone Tls. 20,970,000 worth of hides and skins were exported. America proved to be the largest consumer, taking about seven-tenths of the total exports; of the remainder Japan took the largest share.

2. Cows are reared all over the country, there being six different kinds: buffalos, yellow cows, hairy cows, field cows, imported cows and mixed cows. Buffalos are found mostly in Honan and Hunan, where ponds and marshes abound, which buffalos are accustomed to frequent. Yellow cows are also bred there but they are rather few in number. Hairy cows are seen more in the western part of Szechuen and Siberia. Field cows are seen in large numbers in Mongolia and the frontier of Kokonor. Imported cows are few and found mostly in the treaty ports—for milk-producing purposes.

Cow and buffalo hides can be obtained throughout all the provinces of China. Those that are sold at Shanghai and Hankow come from Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Shantung, Shensi, Kansu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang and places along the Yantze valley. Hides and skins from Fukien and Kwangtung provinces are rarely seen at Shanghai. On the average, the annual exports of yellow cow hides from both Shanghai and Hankow exceed three hundred thousand piculs and buffalo hides one hundred thousand piculs. Shanghai and Hankow are the largest markets for hides and skins in the South, while Tientsin and Tsingtao are the largest markets for similar goods in the North. Cow hides in the Hankow market are from Honan, Hunan, and the Yangtze valley provinces; in the Tientsin market, from the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Shansi and Mongolia; in the Tsingtao market, from the various localities of Shantung.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, travesing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Most of the cow hides exported come from places where Mohammedanism prevails, like Shantung, Honan, Hunan, Hupeh and Manchuria, for the reason that in these places the religious beliefs of the people do not allow them to eat pork so the beef is used as their staple meat.

3. Goat skins come mostly from Szechuen and Hankow and are sold chiefly at Tientsin. They are of two kinds, finished and unfinished. America is almost the sole consumer of this class of skins, 99 per cent of them going to that country. Japan takes most of the small remainder. Annual exports of goat skins come up to about eight million taels.

Goat skins exported are known in four different classes, namely: Szechuen, Hankow, Hochow and Tientsin. The Szechuen class of goat skins comes from Chungking, Suchow, Wang Hsien, etc. The Hankow class comes from Honan, Hupeh, Si-ang, Sang-po, etc. So-called Hochow goat skins are from Shantung, Honan, and places around Hochow. "Tientsin" goat skins come from Shantung, Si-ang, etc. About 50,000 piculs of goat skins are exported from Tientsin annually; 40,000 piculs from Shanghai and 30,000 piculs from Hankow.

Of the goat skins from Chungking seven-tenths are black and three-tenths white, and from Wan Hsien nine-tenths are white and only one-tenth black. The Chungking class of skins is worth about Tls. 100 per picul, whereas the Wan Hsien skins are only worth Tls. 80 per picul. Nine-tenths of the Hankow goat skins are white and eight-tenths of the Tientsin goat skins are black. Hankow and Tientsin goat skins are worth only Tls. 60 per picul.

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, Kalee, Shanghai,

The only American Hotel in China.

130 Rooms, each with private bath

BEST CUISINE IN TOWN

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

4. Skins other than cow hides and goat skins are horse and mule skins. They are exported largely from Tientsin, only a small quantity coming to Shanghai. Exports of such skins totalled about 30,057 piculs last year at a value of more than 703,000 taels.

5. The Hide and Leather Guild has been established at Shanghai for ten years. It has for its object the advancement of the interests of the hide and leather merchants. Each hide and leather merchant as a member of the guild has to contribute one dollar for every thousand dollars of business transacted for the maintainence of the guild in its various activities, the most important of which is the employment of a permanent staff at various wharves to look after the loading and unloading of the goods belonging to members of this guild. A movement is on foot leading to the establishment of an Exchange House to facilitate sales and purchases of skins and hides and to guarantee that the goods sold by any of the members of the guild be free from any adulteration, for which the guild will hold itself responsible. A plan of carrying on direct trade with foreign countries has therefore been contemplated, for hitherto their goods are sold abroad only through foreign agents at Shanghai. The guild, besides, acts as a sort of information bureau and with that end in view they have spared no efforts in studying market conditions and attempting to introduce reforms, for both of which the present president of the Guild, Mr. Liu, has been in real earnest.

It has been found out that the best grades of cow hides come from Shanghai and Honan and the poorest grades from Mongolia. Climatic conditions and methods of feeding are said to account for the various qualities of cow hides.

The various defects in hides and skins as pointed out by the guild are as follows:

1. Some of the hides and skins have been spoiled by deep scratches due to exposure of the smooth surface to rough handling and other like causes.

2. Some are sometimes besmeared with earth so as to give an additional weight.

3. Some are made unclean and marred by carelessness in treatment.

4. Some are attached with dried and waste matters of the head, tail and feet.

5. Still others are mixed with blood, soil and nails.

Dealers of hides and skins are therefore warned by the guild not to take any such goods and in order to carry it into effect, they are advised to form a solid body against such dishonest and evil practices which, it is hoped, will eventually lead to the complete success of the hide and skin trade.

Commercial and Financial Notes

It was announced at Peking on January 1 that the Customs revenue for 1918 showed a decrease of over Tls. 1,850,000 as compared with 1917; the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen, however, showed a record increase in revenue collections.

The Chemical Warfare Service, Gas Defense Division, Washington, D. C., has issued a notice stating that owing to the cessation of hostilities it will not be necessary to continue the saving of fruit pits and nut shells or the collection of the nuts, as while some gas masks will be manufactured, recent cable reports indicate that a sufficient quantity of carbon-producing materials are *en route* to complete the requirements.

The U. S. Shipping Board has announced that wooden ships are good as emergency vessels, but as rather unprofitable investments under competitive conditions, and it became known at Washington, D. C., on November 30, through the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that the U. S. Shipping Board desired to sell about 150 wooden ships abroad or cancel the contracts for them, as was stated by C. A. Piex, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Kamunting Rubber Company Ltd. was held in Shanghai January 7. E. W. Noel, who presided, in a short statement to the assembled shareholders explained that owing to adverse rates of exchange very little profit was made during the past year, but the prospects for the commercial current year were much better. No dividend was paid. E. S. Kadoorie was reelected a director.

The China Pencil Company Ltd., which installed a factory in Shanghai several months ago for the purpose of manufacturing lead pencils, has after a short trial experienced the same fate as has overtaken pioneers who have endeavored to establish new industries in this part of the world, and has found that it cannot continue its business because it has not sufficient assets to liquidate its liabilities. The first meeting of the creditors will be held January 21.

In preparation for the resumption of normal shipping activities, England and America are regarded as the chief competitors after the war, according to he *New York Journal of Commerce*. The principal

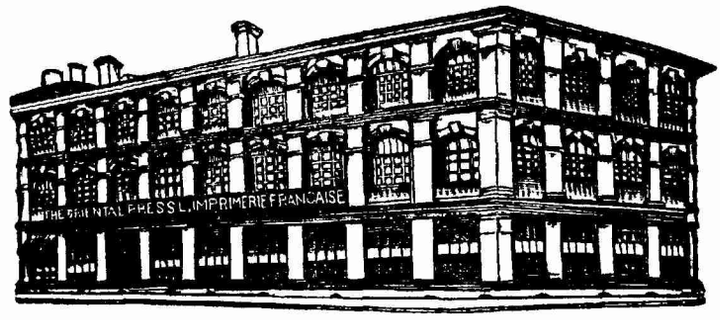
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

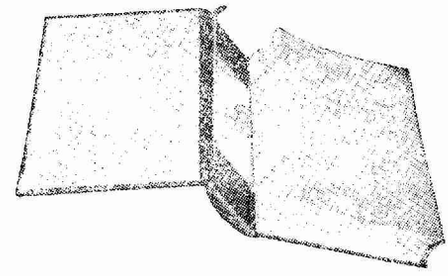
AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

A Binder for your Review

Keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form by binding each volume in our attractive handy binder.



An attractive addition to your library table

The binder is in dark green cloth with gold lettering and will make an attractive feature for any library table. It is substantially made and conveniently operated and will keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form and easy of access. After each volume is completed you can lay the back issues away, or have them bound and start over again with the binder on the new volume.

On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the REVIEW in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The coast of the binder is Mex. $1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

07-247

The LATEST BOOKS

新到各種益世書籍

SOUTH CHINA CHRISTIAN BOOK CO.

MISSIONS BUILDING, CANTON, CHINA

廣州南中國基督教圖書館

Buy Books *for* Christmas

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., D. APPLETON & CO. 26 Canton Rd. SHANGHAI

Est'd 1916.

Over Gold $5,000 in standard sets, kiddies' and gift books just arrived and to be offered at reasonable prices. Also current fiction and some splendid Mex. $1.00 fiction values.

Write for our lists, catalogs etc. Plan your Chrismas Purchases in books.

contenders for mercantile supremacy are seen as Great Britain and the United States, with Japan, Norway and other nations bidding chiefly for a share in particular trades. Germany's ability to offer competition for some years to come is very slight, and as now indicated, no important restrictions are arbitrarily placed on her commercial intercourse with foreign groups.

Owing to the fact that Manchuria has doubled her acreage for the cultivation of soya beans, importers in the States expect a large increase in the amount of oil imported during the coming year. Due to the shortage of fats in Europe, and as new uses for the oil have developed since the outbreak of the war, prominent dealers say that it will be a figure in the commercial life of the United States. Cottonseed oil has also been used in many new fields, thereby again increasing the demand for soya oil, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*. During the oil shipping season Japanese ships will carry tanks that will be used for transporting soya oil to the States and for the shipping of cargo on the return voyage to Japan. Transportation of the oil in the United States has been greatly facilitated, as the railways have arranged to mobilize the necessary number of tank cars with which to ship the oil to the eastern coast.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. G. Judge; C. G. Keighley; J. M. O'Brien; R. Gray; A. G. Potter; A. J. Williams; A. C. Spencer, Hongkong; W. E. Estell, Hongkong; K. C. Ramsden, Local; J. Furasawa, Dairen; E. G. Groffman, London; Capt. Gulbe, Woosung; G. M. Forum, Tientsin; G. C. F. Russell, Chefoo; R. S. Greene, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Everett, Manila; E. H. Hartman, New York; V. Tokmakoff, Kiukiang; G. T. Moynihan, Tientsin; H. F. Shield, Hankow; Horace T. Clarence, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Merritt, London; C. D. Green, Hongkong; H. Morton, New York; B. Sykara; A. G. Tacky, Victoria; McGill, Hongkong; B. Clegg, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clare, Mukden; Hutchison, Tientsin; L. Turner, Tientsin; G. H. Digman, Shanghai; A. Bassett, Peking; Dr. M. Grabam, Peking; F. F. Macnaughton; J. L. Thomas; E. Chersehine, Russia; B. Kowmoundowns; Dr. C. C. Wong, Peking; C. H. Yeh, Peking; P. C. Cheng, Peking; J. Josehefsky, Russia; Mr. and Mrs. Schlenter, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ducroisel, Local; Capt. Gultre; G. W. Graham; W. S. Dupdale, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: C. Roesholm, Dairen; E. Chiseline, Russia; F. R. Grath, Tientsin; Mrs. Dadge, Dairen; E. Black, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mendelson, Harbin; Miss Kapanstina, Harbin; N. G. Kansnetzoff; Yokohama; G. G. Kansnetzoff, Yokohama; A. G. Bolin, Harbin; M. Justesen, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brooks, London; R. E. Bisset, New York; Mr. and Mrs. de Krymaszamski, Tientsin; Mrs. R. A. May and daughter, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Hongkong; A. Gilma, Hongkong; W. C. Miller; O. Eager; J. Hare, Hongkong; F. Long; Hongkong; H. Hagman, Tokio; Mario Paci, Local; G. Brown, Peking; M. Gathff, Kobe; E. Waldock, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Eggert Bosereep; Mrs. M. Knightly, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Watt, Tientsin; Mrs. Lerner; George Thiede, Denmark; N. Hansen, Denmark; Capt. J. W. Graves, Vladivostock; K. Tsuchiya; Mr. and Mrs. Boehr, Harbin; T. E Jackson, Newchwang; Mr. and Mrs. C. Constantinides, Japan; C. F. Letree, Japan; E. E. Wilkinson; Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Cjoff; S. W. Ellis, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. N. Konzuetsor, Singapore; Miss Konzuestson, Singapore; P. F. Bigel, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Detchomps; C. W. Bishop, Peking.

New Books and Publications

Federal Power

Federal Power, by Henry Litchfield West. New York: George H. Doran Co. U. S. $1.50.

MR. WEST'S book does a useful work thoroughly well. It is not in any sense a profound analysis; and it suffers not seldom from a certain pomposity of outlook. But if anyone desires to find, within brief compass, a simple statement of the immense increase in federal control, Mr. West will orientate him in his task. He will, indeed, do well to be on his guard against the philosophy for which Mr. West stands sponsor. The evolution he has described derives from sources more complex, and has consequences more intricate, than he imagines. What is here raised is essentially the general problem of the fashion in which a federal system is to be organized. Many an investigator will fall by the way before we even approach the discovery of its solution. Mr. West is undoubtedly right in his insistence that the modern emphasis upon Washington is in reality the work of Marshall. The latter, indeed, is a striking example of the way in which an active mind, necessarily impatient with minute divisions, will sooner or later forge an instrument which transcends all classifications. There can be little doubt that the constitution, when it left his hands, was utterly different from the document which had been so painfully compiled a half century before at Philadelphia. It is not so clear that the change was all for good, though, doubtless, most of it was expedient. The motives which underlay Marshall's decisions could hardly have included the immense increase in population and area, on the one hand, and the growth of internal complexity upon the other. That which consecrates his work is the immense victory implicitly won for the forces of centralization in the Civil War; for it was there in reality established that what the general public opinion conceives to be expedient shall, sooner or later, be written into the general fabric of the state. It is this which explains the impatience with which such decisions as that in the recent child labor case are received.

the best it is the barest postponement; for no one imagines that the Supreme Court, after the Adamson decision, will be recalcitrant in the face of a determined public opinion.

The real problem, as Mr. West points out, is to know whether, if the present evolution continues, the states will have any real substance left; and, as a corollary, whether it is desirable to seek the retention of their life. There can be little question that, as areas of administration, they have been failures. Exceptions, indeed, there have been; as when Wisconsin and Oregon provided an admirable example of the true value of federation by serving as laboratories of social experiment. But it is in general true that the states to-day represent historic categories rather than necessary delimitations. The true federal divisions are developing as areas decentralized by Washington as in such systems as the Federal Reserve Banks. More and more it is coming to be seen that while, on the one hand, the states do not correspond to the areas of economic life, adequate administration from a single center is impossible. It is not merely, as Mr. Justice Brandeis has insisted, that there is a point of diminishing returns in administration no less than in agriculture. The fact is also obvious that the problems to be solved no longer relate merely or mainly to territorial associations. The Fuel Administration, for example, deals less with a territory than with a function; and, herein, state lines are unimportant. The new federalism in America is rather a problem of the relation between non-territorial groups than between the forty-eight states. So far as the latter are concerned, it is more than probable that the control by the federal government will continue. But that control will always involve a new attempt at decentralization; and when it comes into contact with railwaymen and miners and engineers it will not find that the combined force of Congress and the Supreme Court is as strong as where a decaying tradition is concerned. It is not, indeed, unlikely that we shall see in the future an immense devolution of federal powers upon administrative commissions of one kind or another. The federal government will have to secure continuity of service; but it will discover the means of preventing dislocation, as the War Labor Policies Board has discovered in the case of the metal trades, less by the assertion of a sovereignty that is without meaning than by the attempt to evolve from the industry concerned some form of representative government through which it can function as a unit.

Mr. West, indeed, looks in other directions for the safeguards against excessive centralization, but where he embarks upon prophecy he is perhaps less happy than in description. It is certain, for instance, that the problem is already far wider than a mere readjustment of the relation between the federation and its constituent states simply because the problems involved are far deeper than mere geography. It is not easy to see what real good would be effected by depriving the President of his veto; indeed, it might well be urged that a presidential veto is logically implied in a Rivers and Harbors Bill. It is, indeed, certain that the constitution will have to be made accessible to amendment; nor is it improbable that the Cabinet, as Mr. West urges, will find a place in Congress. Not, indeed, that Mr. West really faces the issues of this last question. It might easily result in reducing the President to the mere shadow he is in France; and in that event it will become necessary to evolve the office of Prime Minister. Such change clearly implies a radical revision of the Speakership; nor would it be possible for the committee-system, in its present form, to continue. Mr. West does not sufficiently realize that once the principle of Cabinet representation is introduced, there is not a single congressional institution which can help being profoundly influenced. That is not, perhaps, a disadvantage, for if we are to remake, it is better to remake thoroughly. But at least we should be certain of the task upon which we embark.

But the fact surely is that Mr. West's remedies do not in fact apply to the problem he has discussed in his book. If the federal power continues to increase at anything like its present rate, there will be nothing left of the federal system save material for antiquaries to explain. Mr. West has made some interesting suggestions for an effective conduct of a centralized state; but the need surely is for Americans to make up their minds as to whether the federal system is to continue. There ought to be little hesitation about such a decision. In England and France nothing is so much debated as the evils of a centralized state; nothing is so much desired as adequate methods of decentralization. The American problem, indeed, is far more complex; it is less a country than a continent that is concerned. What at least is very evident is that here, as elsewhere, the historic institutions of a parliamentary system are inadequate to the new functions they are called upon to perform. Sooner or later centralization in a state that has embarked upon the stage of collectivism will imply bureaucracy unless there is distribution of power. The very essence of liberty, indeed, is the division of authority, the multiplication of sources of experiment and responsibility. That was the great lesson of the governmental adventure in this country. It would be tragic indeed if it were neglected at the very moment where it begins to bear fruit in foreign lands.—*From the "New Republic."*

In the United States Court for China

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

January 3, 1919; Cause No. 531; In re Last Will and Testament of John J. Wade, deceased; petition for final order of distribution.

" 6, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; prosecution's brief.

" 6, " Cause No. 698; In re Last Will and Testament of Hans J. von Qualen, deceased; deposition; oaths of co-executors.

" 6, " Cause No. 696; In re Estate of Martin L. Tinder, deceased; bond of administrator.

January 6, 1919; Cause No. 716; In re Last Will and Testament of Murdo M. Mackenzie, deceased, supplemental administration *de bonis non*; petition.
„ 6, „ Cause No. 712; Harvie Cooke & Co., v. Muller MacLean & Co., Inc.; affidavit and undertaking for writ of attachment.
„ 7, „ Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha M. Brodhurst, deceased; inventory.
„ 7, „ Cause No. 727; In re Estate of Nels A. Swenson, deceased; petition.
„ 7, „ Cause No. 724; In re Estate of Ida Anstrice Moorehead, deceased; report of death.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 724; In re Estate of Ida Anstrice Moorehead, deceased; deposition; bond and oath of administrator; letters of administration.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 712; Harvie Cooke & Co., vs. Muller MacLean & Co., Inc.; writ of attachment.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 713; Isidore Herskovitz v. Irving Herskovits; plaintiff's motion for discontinuance.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 714; Isidore Herskovitz v. Russo-Asiatic Fur Co.; plaintiff's motion for discontinuance.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 661; A. Milikorsky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; notice of withdrawal of counsel for defendant.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 719; William R. Jordan v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 725; Alexander Evans v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's answer.
„ 9, „ Cause No. 728; In re Last Will and Testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; petition; inventory.

Hearings:

January 9, 1919; Cause No. 728; In re Last Will and Testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; on petition.
„ 9, „ Cause No. 717; Biddle v. Biddle.

Judgments and Orders:

January 6, 1919; Estate No. 159; In re Last Will and Testament of William R. Matteson, deceased; directing partial distribution.
„ 7, „ Cause No. 712; Harvie Cooke & Co., v. Muller MacLean & Co., Inc.; directing service of summons by publication.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 713; Isidore Herskovitz v. Irving Herskovitz; dismissing action.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 714; Isidore Herskovitz v. Russo-Asiatic Fur Co.; dismissing action.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 724; In re Estate of Ida Anstrice Moorehead, deceased; appointing administrator.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 727; In re Estate of Nels A. Swenson, deceased; appointing administrator.
„ 9, „ Cause No. 728; In re Last Will and Testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; appointing executor.
„ 9, „ Cause No. 724; In re Estate of Ida Anstrice Moorehead, deceased; authorizing conversion of assets into gold currency.
„ 9, „ Cause No. 716; In re Last Will and Testament of Murdo M. Mackenzie, deceased, supplemental administration *de bonis non*.

Assignments for Hearing:

January 13, 1919; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

Index to United States Court Material

Vols. V and VI, MILLARD'S REVIEW

TABLE OF CASES

American Machinery & Export Co., J. Spunt & Co. v.
Judgment.....VI, 83
Barkley Co. Inc. The, S. Heiman & Co. v.
Judgment.....V, 123
Bell, John A., Will of
Notice.....VI, 378, 544
Blomberg, Carl, John Layton Co. v.
Decree.....V, 82
„ .....V, 241
Brodurst, Martha Marina Estate, of
Notice.....VI, 44, 84, 124, 168, 208.
Cavanagh, Tahmi Hashimoto v. Salter D. Worden
Judgment.....V, 162
Chinese American Co. v. W. H. Tenney
Judgment.....V, 43
Derby, George A., Estate of
Notice.....V, 241, 283, 324, 364.
„ .....
Diaz, Jose Ampil, United States v.
Sentences.....VI, 167
„ .....VI, 204
„ .....VI, 207
„ .....VI, 208
Ezra, Judah I., In re Petition for Perpetuation of Testimony
Order.....VI, 292
Ezra, Judah I. v. W. L. Merriman
Order.....VI, 463
„ .....VI, 543

Ford, H. Leslie v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation
Judgment .....VI, 378
Hawley, Wilhelmina Correa v. Edward D. Hawley
Notice .....V, 84, 124, 164, 204, 244, 284.
Heiman, S. & Co. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.,
Judgment .....V, 123
John Layton Co. v. Carl Blomberg
Decree .....V, 82
" .....V, 241
Krausch, Charles August, *alias* Charles Nelson, United States v.
Sentence.....VI, 291
Leonhardt, Chris, et al., United States v.
Sentence .....VI, 249
Lucas, Paul Oscar, United States v.
Sentence .....VI, 292
MacDonell-Chow Corporation, H. Leslie Ford v.
Judgment.....VI, 378
Martig, Louis, In re Alleged Insanity of
Order .....VI, 543
Martin, W. A. P., In re will of
Decree.....V, 202
McRae, Paul, Estate of
Notice.....V, 200, 241, 284, 324.
Merriman, W. L., Judah Ezra I. v.
Order .....VI, 463
" .....VI, 543
Meyer, Frank N., Estate of
Notice .....V, 121, 159, 200 244
Narodezky, Paisach, In re Petition for Change of Name
Order .....VI, 503
Osete, Marciano, United States v.
Sentence .....VI, 123
Spunt, J. & Co. v. America Machinery & Export Co.
Judgment .....VI, 83
Stanley, Francis, Estate of
Notice.....VI, 503, 544.
Tenney, W. H., Chinese American Co. v.
Judgment.....V, 43
Terry, Bert, et al., United States v.
Sentence .....VI, 249
Thompson, Emma B., Estate of
Notice.....V, 44, 84, 124, 164, 204.
United States v. Jose Ampil Diaz
Sentences.....VI, 167
" .....VI, 204
" .....VI, 207
" .....VI, 208
United States v. Charles August Krausch *alias* Charles Nelson
Sentence.....VI, 291
United States v. Chris Leonhardt, et al.,
Sentence .....VI, 249
United States v. Paul Oscar Lucas
Sentence.....VI, 292
United States v. Marciano Osete
Sentence.....VI, 123
United States v. Bert Terry, et al.
Sentence.....VI, 249
Worden, Salter D., Tahmi Hashimoto Cavanagh v.,
Decree.....VI, 162.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of
NELS A. SWENSON,
Deceased.

Cause No. 727
Estate No. 274
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedant's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

VICTOR E. SWENSON,
Administrator,
Kiahsien, Honan,
China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of
IDA ANSTRICE MOOREHEAD,
Deceased.

Cause No. 724
Estate No. 273
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

THEODORE P. MOOREHEAD,
Administrator,
c/o Public Works Department,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of MURDO M. MACKENZIE, Deceased. (Supplemental Administration *de bonis non*)

Cause No. 716
Estate No.272
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *de bonis non* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Administrator *de bonis non*,
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOHN KAVANAUGH, Deceased.

Cause No. 715
Estate No. 271
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 28, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HOWARD UPTON,
Administrator,
13 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

December 28, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of LEWIS W. MUSTARD, Deceased.

Cause No. 728
Estate No. 275
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD H. DUNNING,
Executor,
64, Bubbling Well Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

James Harvie and Leslie W. Hutton doing business under the firm name and style of Harvie Cooke and Company, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Muller MacLean and Company, Inc., a corporation, Defendants.

Cause No. 712
Civil No. 232
SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

MULLER MACLEAN AND COMPANY, Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file their written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 11, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.